

1180 **Public Library Boards (WV Library Commission)**

1181 A number of public libraries have been created by special acts. The governing boards always
1182 include members appointed by the county board of education, usually include members
1183 appointed by the county, and may include municipal appointees. Funding is established by the
1184 authorizing special act in the form of mandatory tax levies by the member governments. In
1185 some cases, the public library board can set the tax within limits. Public library boards created
1186 under general law are classified as dependent agencies of the creating government or
1187 governments.

1188 **Public Service Districts (WV Public Services Commission)**

1189 These districts provide water, sewerage or stormwater service, gas distribution service, or any
1190 combination thereof. The districts may be established by the county commission after public
1191 hearing, local referendum upon voter demand, and approval of the public service commission.
1192 A board of three or more members governs each district; each participating municipal
1193 government appoints one or more members according to population. If fewer than three
1194 members represent participating governments, the county commission appoints additional
1195 members so that the total number of district board members will be three or more. The district
1196 may fix and collect charges and issue revenue bonds.

1197 **Regional Water and Wastewater Authorities (WV Water Authority)**

1198 These districts may be created by any combination of counties, municipalities, public service
1199 districts, or other political subdivisions of the state after approval by the state public service
1200 commission. The board members are appointed by the participating public agencies. The
1201 authorities may issue bonds and fix and collect fees. Authorities of this type that lack fiscal or
1202 administrative autonomy are not counted as separate governments.

1203 **Sanitary Districts (WV Public Health Sanitation Division)**

1204 Sanitary districts provide sewerage facilities. These districts may be established in areas that
1205 contain one or more cities, towns, or villages by the county commission on petition of voters and
1206 after hearing and referendum. A board of trustees appointed by the county commission with
1207 approval of the council of the largest municipality therein governs each district. The districts may
1208 issue bonds after referendum, establish rates and charges, and levy property taxes.

1209 **Solid Waste Authorities (Association of WV Solid Waste Authorities)**

1210 Two or more counties, with the approval of the state solid waste management board, may
1211 establish a regional solid waste authority. A board of directors appointed by various state and
1212 local officials governs each authority. The authorities may fix rentals and charges for their
1213 services and issue revenue bonds. Counties not participating in a regional solid waste authority
1214 have county solid waste authorities created by a January 1, 1989, law. These authorities are not
1215 counted as separate governments.

1216 **Urban Mass Transportation Authorities (WV Public Transit Association)**

1217 These authorities to provide and operate transit systems may be created by ordinance of one or
1218 more county or municipal governing bodies. A board appointed by the governing bodies of the
1219 constituent governments governs each authority. The authority may impose charges for services
1220 and issue revenue bonds.

1221 **Subordinate Agencies and Areas**

1228 Shown below are various governmental designations in West Virginia that have certain
1229 characteristics of governmental units but that are classified in census statistics as subordinate
1230 agencies of the state or local governments and are not counted as separate governments.
1231

1232 Urban Renewal Authorities

1233 These authorities may be created by the governing body of a municipality or a county. A board
1234 of commissioners administers each authority; its members are appointed by the mayor with the
1235 consent of the municipal governing body (in the case of a city urban renewal authority) or by
1236 the county commission (in the case of a county urban renewal authority). Regional urban
1237 renewal authorities may be created by two or more municipalities or counties. Municipal or
1238 county governments within the area of operation of an authority may levy taxes or issue bonds
1239 to obtain funds for redevelopment purposes. The authority board may fix and collect rentals and
1240 issue revenue bonds. Plans require the approval of the creating governments. These authorities
1241 also may be called slum clearance authorities.
1242

Charleston Urban Renewal Authority (CURA)

Land Bank, City of Huntington (HURA)

City of Clarksburg URA

Town of Nutter Fort

City of Fairmount

City of Parkersburg (PURA)

Fayette County (FCURA)

City of Wellsburg

1243

1244 West Virginia Hospital Finance Authority

1245 This authority was created by act of the legislature to finance hospital facilities. The seven-
1246 member board is composed of five members appointed by the Governor, plus the state
1247 treasurer and the director of the state department of health. The authority may fix and collect
1248 fees and issue revenue bonds.

1249

1250

1251 West Virginia Housing Development Fund

1252 This agency was formed by act of the legislature to provide mortgage credit for low and
1253 moderate-income housing. The 11-member board of directors consists of seven members
1254 appointed by the Governor, plus the attorney general, the commissioner of agriculture, the state
1255 treasurer, and the Governor. The fund may fix and collect fees in connection with its loans and
1256 issue revenue bonds.

1257

1258 West Virginia Parkways Economic Development and Tourism Authority
1259 (WVPEDTA)

1260 Created by Legislature to abolish the Turnpike Commission, this authority was established by act
1261 of the legislature to construct, operate, and maintain highway, tourism, and economic
1262 development projects. The authority board consists of six members appointed by the Governor
1263 with the consent of the senate, plus the state secretary of transportation. The authority may fix
1264 and collect tolls, fees, and rents and may issue revenue bonds.

1265

1266 School District Governments

1267 Each county in West Virginia constitutes a school district. The county school districts in West
1268 Virginia are counted as governments. An elected county board of education governs each
1269 district. The board may levy ad valorem taxes and issue bonds.

1270

1271 Other Educational Activities

1272 Multicounty regional educational service agencies may be established by the state board of
1273 education to provide special educational and other services. The governing board of each
1274 agency is selected in accordance with state board of education regulations. These agencies
may receive county contributions, federal funds, gifts, and grants. Multicounty regional

1275 educational service agencies are classified as joint educational service agencies of the
1276 participating school districts and are not counted as separate governments.³⁹

1277 2) Regional Planning and Development Councils 1278

1279 West Virginia Legislature enacted the West Virginia Regional Planning and Development Act in
1280 1971. This act mandated that West Virginia be divided into 11 regions to serve as "development
1281 districts" for its respective member counties to more effectively utilize the State's resources and
1282 to maximize the opportunities for local communities and public service agencies to secure
1283 federal assistance for economic development, water and sewer systems, and other public
1284 projects. The 11 Regional Planning and Development Councils (PDCs) throughout the State of
1285 West Virginia are:

1286

1287 TABLE 5: WEST VIRGINIA PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS WITH ASSOCIATED COUNTIES

Planning Development Council	County	
<u>Region I PDC</u>	McDowell County	Mercer County
	Monroe County	Raleigh County
	Summers County	Wyoming County
<u>Region II PDC</u>	Cabell County	Lincoln County
	Logan County	Mingo County
	Mason County	Wayne County
<u>Region III (BCKP Regional Intergovernmental Council</u>	Boone County	Clay County
	Kanawha County	Putnam County
	Fayette County	Greenbrier County
<u>Region IV PDC</u>	Nicholas County	Pocahontas
	Webster County	
<u>Region V PDC (Mid-Ohio Valley)</u>	Calhoun County	Jackson County
	Pleasants County	Ritchie County
	Roane County	Tyler County
	Wirt County	Wood County
<u>Region VI PDC</u>	Doddridge County	Harrison County
	Marion County	Monongalia County
	Preston County	Taylor County
<u>Region VII PDC</u>	Barbour County	Braxton County
	Gilmer County	Lewis County
	Randolph County	Tucker County
	Upshur County	
<u>Region VIII PDC</u>	Grant County	Hampshire County
	Hardy County	Mineral County
	Pendleton County	
<u>Region IX PDC</u>	Berkeley County	Morgan County
	Jefferson County	
<u>Region X PDC (Bel-O-Mar)</u>	Marshall County	Ohio County
	Wetzel County	

³⁹ <https://www2.census.gov/govs/cog/gc0212wv.pdf>

1288

The PDCs focus on expansion and improvement of: water and sewer facilities, infrastructure, transportation, employment, industry, small business development, housing, health care, education, and recreation. By coordinating closely with various affiliates in their respective regions, the PDCs promote stability, growth, and progress in West Virginia, especially assisting local jurisdictions too small to maintain staff for grant writing and planning.

1295

PDCs offer local jurisdictions innovative solutions to growth-related problems by identifying and prioritizing goals; creating proactive strategies to realize these objectives; applying for funding packages; soliciting engineers, architects, attorneys, bond counsel, accountants, and other consultants, as needed, for each endeavor; and administering the projects to ensure funding is properly managed and all program guidelines are followed.

1301

To accomplish these tasks, the PDCs provide a multitude of services, varied by Council, including grant writing, labor compliance, workforce development, intergovernmental reviews, census report updates, public and governmental engagement strategies, environmental reviews, financial administration, drawdowns, account maintenance, income surveys, mapping capabilities, aging services and programs, revolving loan funds that assist new and expanding businesses, and a wealth of programmatic knowledge.

1308



1309

1310

FIGURE 19: WEST VIRGINIA REGIONAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS

1311 3) Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC)

1312

1313 The Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) is a regional economic development agency that
1314 represents a partnership of federal, state, and local government. As defined in ARC's authorizing
1315 legislation, the Appalachian Region is a 205,000-square-mile region that follows the spine of the
1316 Appalachian Mountains from southern New York to northern Mississippi. It includes all of West
1317 Virginia and parts of 12 other states: Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New
1318 York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. 42% of the
1319 Region's population is rural, compared with 20% of the national population.

1320

1321 The Region includes 420 counties in 13 states. It extends more than 1,000 miles, from southern
1322 New York to northeastern Mississippi, and is home to more than 25 million people.

1323

1324 Established by an act of Congress in 1965, ARC is composed of the governors of the 13
1325 Appalachian states and a federal co-chair, who is appointed by the President. Local
1326 participation is provided through multi-county local development districts.

1327 ARC invests in activities that address the 5 goals identified in the Commission's strategic plan:

1328

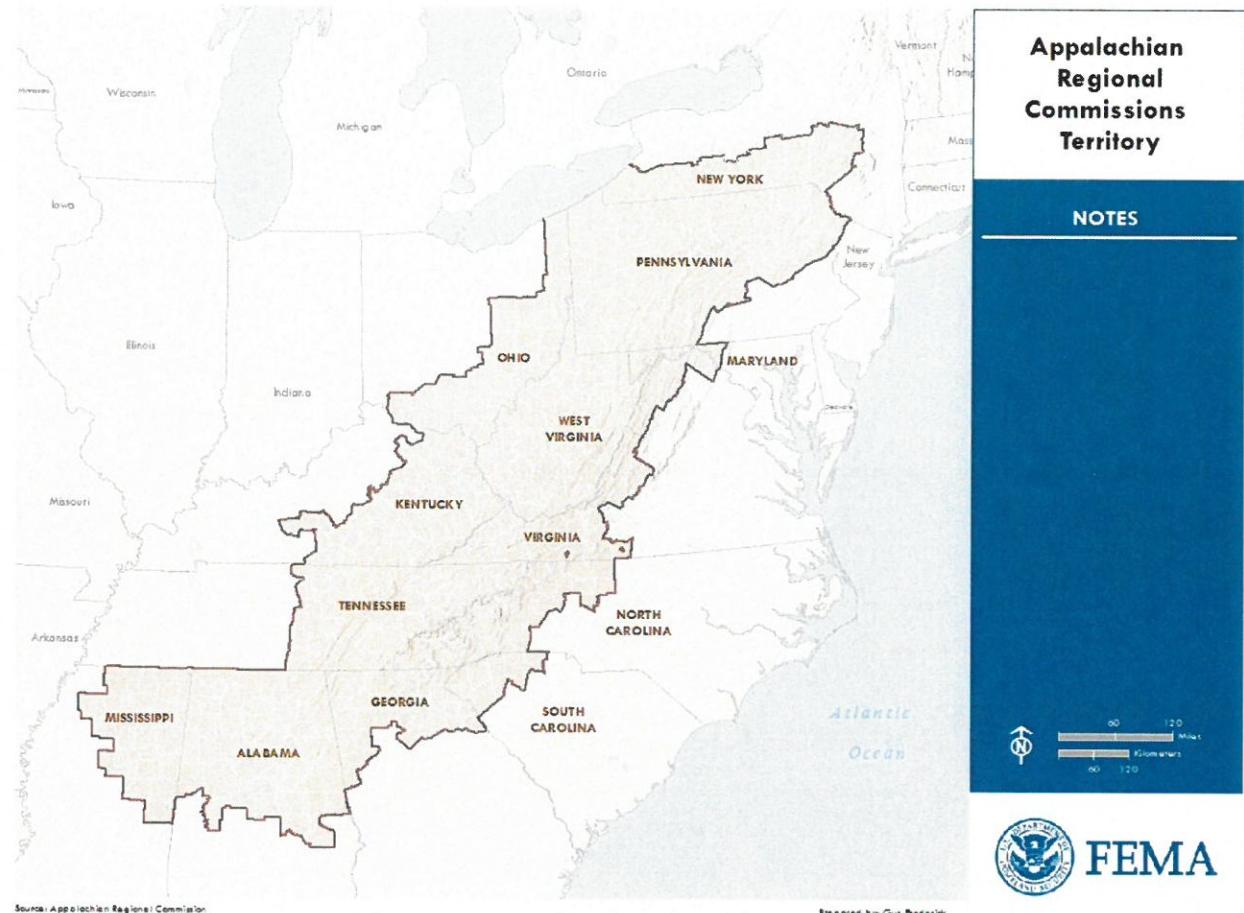
1329 Goal 1: Economic Opportunities: Invest in entrepreneurial and business development strategies
1330 that strengthen Appalachia's economy.

1331 Goal 2: Ready Workforce: Increase the education, knowledge, skills, and health of residents to
1332 work and succeed in Appalachia.

1333 Goal 3: Critical Infrastructure: Invest in critical infrastructure—especially broadband;
1334 transportation, including the Appalachian Development Highway System; and
1335 water/wastewater systems.

1336 Goal 4: Natural and Cultural Assets: Strengthen Appalachia's community and economic
1337 development potential by leveraging the Region's natural and cultural heritage assets.

1338 Goal 5: Leadership and Community Capacity: Build the capacity and skills of current and next-
1339 generation leaders and organizations to innovate, collaborate, and advance community and
1340 economic development.



1342

Source: Appalachian Regional Commission

Prepared by: Gvt Frederick

1343

FIGURE 20: APPALACHIAN REGION COMMISSION TERRITORY

1344

1345
1346

Each year ARC provides funding for several hundred projects in the Appalachian Region in a wide range of program areas:

- asset-based development;
- community infrastructure;
- education and training;
- energy;
- entrepreneurship and business development;
- export and trade development;
- health;
- leadership development and capacity building;
- telecommunications;
- tourism development; and
- transportation and highways.

1347

1348
1349
1350
1351
1352

These projects create thousands of new jobs; improve local water and sewer systems; increase school readiness; expand access to health care; assist local communities with strategic planning; and provide technical and managerial assistance to emerging businesses. Special resources are targeted to the most economically distressed counties.

1353
1354
1355

ARC also works to strengthen and diversify the Appalachian economy through the Appalachian Regional Development Initiative (ARDI). The ARDI is a partnership between ARC and ten federal agencies that aims to conduct local outreach to facilitate community participation in federal

1356 programs, and to collaborate with regional stakeholders to make strategic and cost-effective
1357 investments in Appalachia.
1358
1359 The Appalachian Regional Commission awards grants and contracts from funds appropriated to
1360 the Commission annually by Congress. Program grants are awarded to state and local agencies
1361 and governmental entities (such as economic development authorities), local governing boards
1362 (such as county councils), and nonprofit organizations (such as schools and organizations that
1363 build low-cost housing). Contracts are awarded for research on topics that directly impact
1364 economic development in the Appalachian Region.

1365 III. Hazards, Disaster History, and NDRF Activity

1366 A. High-Priority Hazards and Risks

1367
1368 Historically, West Virginia has experienced emergencies such as floods, tropical storms, tornados,
1369 winter storms, hazardous materials incidents, power failures, resource shortages, droughts, forest
1370 fires, and environmental contamination. Such hazards are ever-increasing due to factors such
1371 as urban development, industrial expansion, traffic congestion, and widespread use and
1372 transport of hazardous materials.

1373 Other less frequent but still potentially dangerous natural or technological hazards include
1374 landslide, coal mine emergencies, earthquake (fault zone mapping is managed the US
1375 Geologic Survey), agricultural incidents, subsidence, civil disorder, pandemics, major
1376 transportation accidents, and/or the breakdown of the energy or information technology
1377 infrastructure. More than 30% of the federally-declared disasters include landslide as part of the
1378 disaster declaration; it is frequently included as a part of disaster declarations for flooding
1379 events. High rainfall events that cause damaging floods are also likely to cause damages from
1380 landslides.

1381 Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources (CI/KR) issues are monitored on an ongoing basis by
1382 dedicated program staff within the WV Intelligence Fusion Center (WVIFC) and within the WV
1383 Army National Guard (WVNG).

1384 Additionally, West Virginia has 4 counties within 50 miles of Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) of the
1385 Beaver Valley Power Station in Shippingport, PA. The state's Radiological Emergency
1386 Preparedness (REP) Program within WVDHSEM manages all planning related to this hazard.

1387 More information about the natural and human-caused history potential impacts for West
1388 Virginia can be found in the West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan, also located later in this
1389 document in Section IV.C. State Plans (page 74).

1390 B. Hazard Mitigation Planning Snapshot

1391
1392 A FEMA-approved hazard state, local, and multi-jurisdictional mitigation plan is a condition for
1393 receiving certain types of non-emergency disaster assistance, including funding for mitigation
1394 projects.

1395 During August 2004, the first West Virginia Standard State Mitigation Plan was approved by FEMA
1396 Region III. The first plan focused on the creation of plans for localities. The 2004 plan was
1397 developed under the authority of the West Virginia Office of Emergency Services (WVOES), now
1398 known as West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM),
1399 and the Governor as established in West Virginia Code §§ 15- 5-1, et seq. and Executive Order
1400 No. 18-03.

1401 1) West Virginia Statewide Hazard Mitigation Plan

1403 The West Virginia Statewide Standard Hazard Mitigation Plan provides statewide guidance to
1404 reduce loss and prevent injury from natural hazards. It reflects an amalgamation of goals,
1405 objectives, and strategies developed by the DHSEM, with input from the general citizenry and
1406 representatives from all levels of government.

1407 The 2013 State of West Virginia Standard All-Hazard Mitigation Plan represents the third update.
1408 The Plan will expire on October 17, 2018.

1409 Hazards identified in the 2013 Mitigation Plan include:

- 1410 • Hydrologic hazards, including floods and drought;
- 1411 • Atmospheric hazards, including windstorms, thunderstorms (including lightning and hail),
1412 severe winter weather, tornadoes, hurricanes, extreme cold, and extreme heat;
- 1413 • Geologic hazards, including landslides, karst-related land subsidence, and earthquakes;
1414 and
- 1415 • Other hazards primarily caused by human activities, including wildfires, land subsidence,
1416 mining hazards, dam failures, hazardous materials, and nuclear accidents.

1417 More information on the ranking criteria can be found in the 2013 Mitigation Plan, also located
1418 later in this document in Section IV.C. State Plans (page 74).

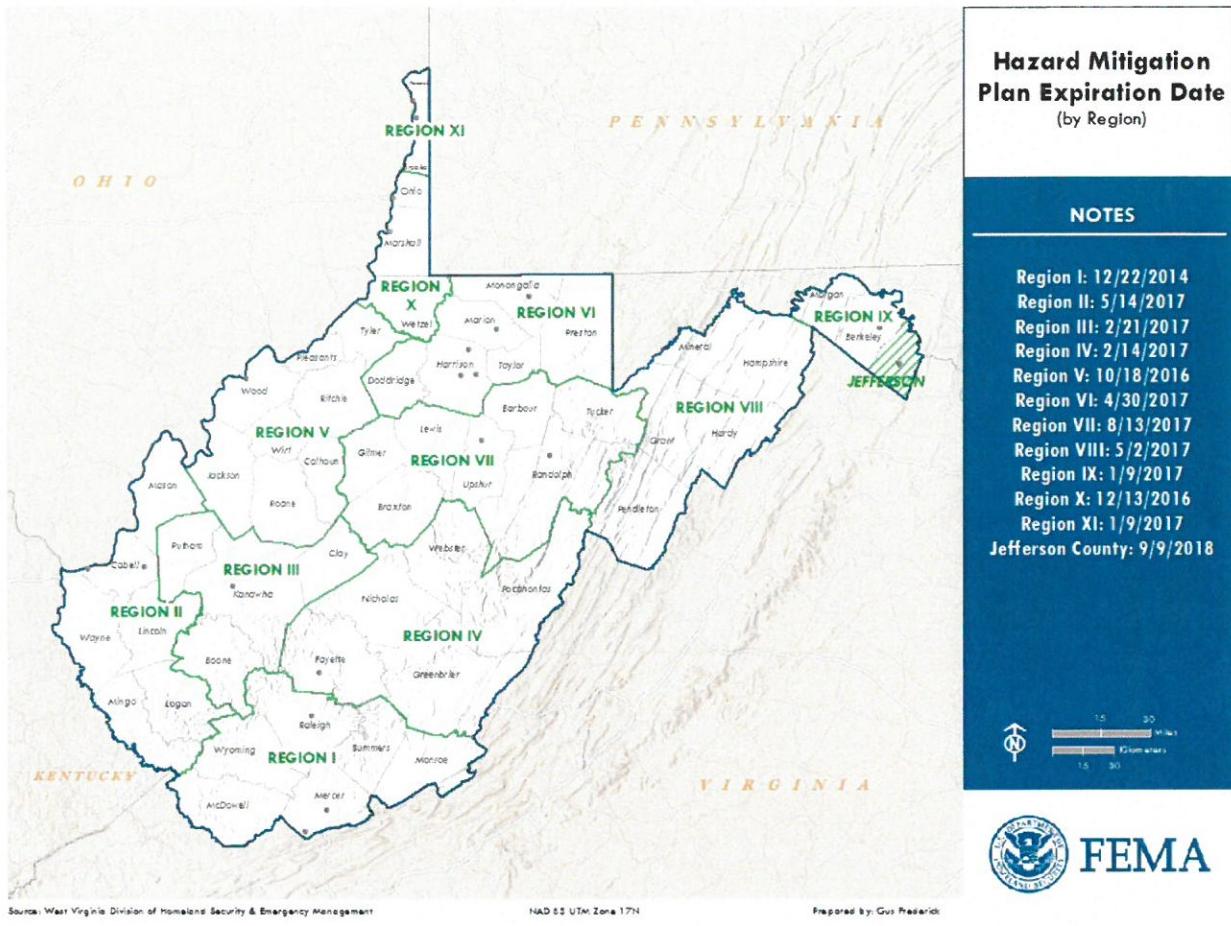
1419 2) Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plans 1420

1421 In support of the initiative for local plan updates, the DHSEM and the 11 Planning Development
1422 Councils (PDCs) received a 2007 Flood Mitigation Act (FMA) grant and a 2008 Pre-Disaster
1423 Mitigation (PDM) Grant. The PDCs were engaged to regionalize all local plans. By the time of the
1424 2013 State of West Virginia Standard All-Hazards Mitigation Plan update, all 11 PDCs had
1425 regionalized plans, while Jefferson County maintained responsibility for its own mitigation plan.
1426 The remaining regional plans were updated with 7% Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
1427 funds according to State priorities.

1428 The PDCs are not required to develop separate hazard mitigation plans for their regions, as they
1429 do not have the enforcement authority of the cities, counties, and incorporated towns.
1430 However, it is the intent of West Virginia to combine as many of the mitigation plans as possible
1431 into regional, multi-jurisdictional plans using the PDCs as the planning agency for these efforts.

1432 The most significant hazards identified in the local hazard mitigation plans were flood, winter
1433 weather, and wind - the same "high" hazards that are identified in the updated statewide
1434 analysis.

1435 Links to each of the 11 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plans, as well as the Jefferson
1436 County All-Hazards Mitigation Plan, can be found below in Section IV.C. State Plans (page 74).



1437

1438

FIGURE 21: LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN EXPIRATION DATE BY REGION

C. West Virginia Floodplain Management Snapshot

Unique West Virginia Floodplain Management Statistics

- West Virginia communities typically rely on stand-alone ordinances for NFIP adoption. Revised floodplain ordinance provisions were recently incorporated into comprehensive zoning ordinances when West Virginia's 283 communities participate in the NFIP.⁴⁰
- West Virginia requires all local floodplain managers within the state to annually complete 6 hours of training in floodplain management and to maintain good standing with DHSEM. Failure to meet this requirement results in suspension of the floodplain manager from their responsibilities until the training requirement is met.⁴¹
- West Virginia has 5 communities (Berkeley County, City of Buckhannon, City of Charleston, Jefferson County, and City of Philippi) that have qualified for CRS benefits

⁴⁰ <https://www.fema.gov/cis/WV.html>

⁴¹ 2012 1st Special Session, §15-5-20a of the WV Code was updated by the WV Congress. §15-5-20a:

- 1451 • The West Virginia Floodplain Management Association (WVFMA) offers free
1452 membership⁴²

Flood Insurance Policies in force in West Virginia	16,910	As of 12/31/2016
Communities participating in the NFIP	278	As of 02/10/2017
Communities participating with no Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA)	9	As of 02/10/2017
Communities not participating with SFHA	5	As of 02/10/2017

1455
1456 For NFIP policy & claim statistics, including current number of policies in-force, please refer to:
1457 <https://www.fema.gov/policy-claim-statistics-flood-insurance/fiscal-year-statistics-state-maps>

1458
1459 For list of communities participating in the NFIP, please refer to the Community Status Book found
1460 at: <https://www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program-community-status-book>

1461
1462 West Virginia Flood Tool – “Map West Virginia”

1463 GIS funding from FEMA led to a comprehensive map modernization program that continued
1464 through 2008. The program then transitioned into the Risk Mapping Assessment and Planning
1465 program (Risk MAP). The West Virginia Floodplain Management Program (FMP) partnered with
1466 West Virginia University to develop a system to enable easier access to current flood maps
1467 online. The project worked to overcome the limited number of flood studies in West Virginia
1468 through implementation of the State's Map Modernization Business Plan.

1469
1470 This tool incorporates data such as: Hazus risk assessment outputs, NFIP flood maps, locations of
1471 mitigated structures, etc., which required digitization of revised FIRMs. It is currently maintained
1472 by the West Virginia GIS Technical Center (WVGISTC), housed in the Department of Geology
1473 and Geography at West Virginia University.

1474
1475 The WVGISTC supports digital data conversion, data development, and coordination with
1476 Federal geospatial data initiatives, statewide mapping programs, and local (county, municipal)
1477 data producers. The center collaborates with the Statewide Addressing and Mapping Board,
1478 U.S. Geological Survey, and other partners to create high-resolution digital maps for West
1479 Virginia.

1480 D. Major Disaster Declaration History 2010 - Present

1481
1482 Recent disasters have focused the attention of West Virginia's citizens and government officials
1483 on the resultant human, economic, and environmental impacts. During the past decade, West
1484 Virginia has experienced a number of events warranting Presidential Disaster Declarations.⁴³

1485
1486

⁴² FEMA Region III Mitigation Division

⁴³ <https://www.fema.gov/disasters>

TABLE 6: MAJOR DISASTER DECLARATIONS IN WEST VIRGINIA, 2010 - PRESENT

Disaster Num.	Year	Incident Period	Dec. Date	Incident Description
4273	2016	Jun 22 – Jun 29	Jun 25	Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides
4236	2015	Jul 10 – Jul 14	Aug 7	Severe Storms, Straight-line Winds, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides
4221	2015	Apr 13 – Apr 15	May 21	Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides
4220	2012	Apr 8 – Apr 11	May 18	Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides
4219	2012	Apr 3 – Apr 5	May 14	Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides
4210	2012	Mar 3 – Mar 15	Mar 31	Severe Winter Storm, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides
4132	2013	Jun 13 - Jun 13	Jul 26	Severe Storms and Flooding
4093	2012	Oct 29 - Nov 8	Nov 27	Hurricane Sandy
4071	2012	Jun 29 - Jul 8	Jul 23	Severe Storms and Straight-Line Winds
4061	2012	Mar 15 - Mar 31	Mar 22	Severe Storms, Flooding, Mudslides, and Landslides
4059	2012	Feb 2 - Mar 4	Mar 16	Severe Storms, Tornadoes, Flooding, Mudslides, and Landslides
1918	2010	Jun 12 - Jun 29	Jun 24	Severe Storms, Flooding, Mudslides, and Landslides
1903	2010	Feb 5 - Feb 11	Apr 23	Severe Winter Storms and Snowstorms
1893	2010	Mar 12 - Apr 9	Mar 29	Severe Storms, Flooding, Mudslides, and Landslides
1881	2010	Dec 18 - Dec 20	Mar 2	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm

1488 E. National Disaster Recovery Framework Activations

1489 1) FEMA-4273-DR-WV

1490

1491 From June 22-29, 2016, severe storms, flooding, mudslides, and landslides, generated by a slow
 1492 moving series of storms, brought widespread damage and destruction to West Virginia.
 1493 Thousands of homes, hundreds of businesses, and significant infrastructure, including 5 schools,
 1494 were severely damaged or destroyed.

1495 On June 23, Governor Earl Ray Tomblin declared a State of Emergency. On June 24, the
 1496 Governor requested a Major Disaster declaration which the President approved on June 25.
 1497 Following a series of amendments, a total of 12 counties were designated for FEMA's Individual
 1498 Assistance (IA) and Public Assistance (PA) programs, with another 6 designated for PA only. The
 1499 declaration also made FEMA Hazard Mitigation Program funding available statewide.

1500 Rural communities, many already losing population and in economic decline, were the hardest
 1501 hit. Mountainous terrain (in narrow valleys) confines much of the affected areas' residential and

1502 commercial development. This geographic constraint places much of the population within
1503 floodplains, exacerbating damage from such severe weather events.

1504 Due to the severity and magnitude of the disaster, FEMA Region III Regional Administrator and
1505 the Federal Coordinating Officer assigned to West Virginia, requested a National Disaster
1506 Recovery Support (NDRS) Advance Evaluation Team (AET) to determine whether the state would
1507 require enhanced recovery coordination. The AET recommended activation of a Federal
1508 Disaster Recovery Coordinator (FDRC) and 3 Recovery Support Functions (RSFs): Community
1509 Planning and Capacity Building (CPCB), Economic, and Housing.

1510 FEMA deployed staff from the NDRS cadre, an External Affairs Advisor and a Mitigation Advisor
1511 which, along with the RSF Field Coordinators, constituted the Interagency Recovery
1512 Coordination (IRC) group.

1513 To lead the state's recovery Governor Tomblin named West Virginia National Guard (WVNG)
1514 General James Hoyer, the Adjutant General of the West Virginia National Guard, as the West
1515 Virginia Chief Recovery Officer on July 13. West Virginia Department of Commerce (WVDOC)
1516 Secretary Keith Burdette was named the West Virginia State Disaster Recovery Officer (SDRO) at
1517 the same time.

1518 The 3 activated RSFs conducted the in-depth technical review as reported in this Mission
1519 Scoping Assessment (MSA). Substantive data was gathered, analyzed and evaluated, applying
1520 recovery core capability specific expertise to identify recovery needs and issues as well as
1521 recovery related impacts in which State and local capabilities, and/or capacity, may be
1522 exceeded. Areas and communities requiring enhanced federal recovery support are also
1523 identified in this report, along with perceived gaps in resources available to meet recovery
1524 needs.

1525 In mid-August the MSA, developed by the IRC group, identified impacts of the disaster which
1526 helped to determine gaps in the State's capacity to recover. The RSFs identified the following
1527 major issues for West Virginia's long-term recovery from the disaster.

1528 Community Planning/Capacity Building Recovery Support Function
 • Local Recovery Capacity Exceeded 1529 • Recovery Planning Challenges
 • State Recovery Capacity Strained

1530 Economic Recovery Support Function
 • Pre-Existing Economic Conditions 1532 • Impact to Infrastructure
 Exacerbated by Flood 1533 • Impact to Tourism and Regional Brands
 • Impacted Businesses and Capital Needs 1534 • Agriculture Losses
 • Business Recovery and Preparedness

1535 Housing Recovery Support Function
 • Increased Financial Burden of 1537 • Prevalence of blight in communities
 Homeownership 1538 • Including resilience in rebuilding
 • Habitable and Environmentally Healthy 1539 Housing

1540 Cross-cutting Recovery Issues

1542 Housing, Economic, and Community Planning and Capacity Building disaster recovery issues
1543 often overlap. Below are brief descriptions of these cross-cutting issues:

- 1544 • Central West Virginia has been hit by a sharp downturn in revenues from coal severance
1545 taxes, unemployment and multiple flooding disasters. The coal industry is experiencing a
1546 significant downturn. Unemployment is up not only in the extractive industries, but also in the
1547 once supportive construction, transportation and utility sectors. Lack of local jobs has led to
1548 a net out migration and a negative natural change due to the depressed economy. These
1549 factors are negatively affecting the quality and availability of affordable housing.
- 1550
- 1551 • Flooding, mudslides, and landslides may have also compromised individual, private waste
1552 disposal systems. Fecal coliform levels in many West Virginia watershed are elevated (e.g.,
1553 Elk, Guyandotte, Cherry, Greenbrier, and Gauley). The source of much of this pollution can
1554 be attributed to human waste, but flooding debris is more visible and of significant concern
1555 to the public's perception. Tailored, individual watershed strategies for this work may be
1556 appropriate.
- 1557
- 1558 • Coal companies not only closed their doors but are also selling off their inventory. With less
1559 physical assets on the premises, county governments have less assets to tax. While county
1560 and other local government may have the administrative capacity to address disaster
1561 situations, there may not be any funds available to pay up-front costs and hire additional
1562 staff to handle specific disaster recovery tasks.
- 1563
- 1564 • Housing disaster recovery must have a strong mitigation component to break the cycle of
1565 disaster disruptions. Recovery of impacted housing throughout the valley communities
1566 involves three inter-related resiliency issues; strong private water crossings, septic systems,
1567 and elevated, flood-resistant residences. Rapid flood surges can and often will cause severe
1568 disruptions to rural communities throughout the mountain valleys of West Virginia. Flood
1569 waters are not the only issue – landslides and mud slips have ruined many homes and
1570 disrupted travel and access into and out of these rural communities.
- 1571
- 1572 • Since 2009, counties designated for the June 2016 flooding disaster have been part of up to
1573 6 disaster declarations. Without another option to rebuild better and more resiliently, it is
1574 uncertain how long these rural communities can remain viable. Housing designers and
1575 community advocates should combine their collective, creative expertise to develop better
1576 rebuilding options.
- 1577
- 1578 • Finally, survivor populations are much more likely to represent underserved populations than
1579 the balance of the state. Housing assistance applicants tend to live in housing of lesser
1580 value, have lower median incomes and are older than state norms.
- 1581
- 1582

1583 Lack of Broadband Access

1584 The lack of broadband access across the state makes flood recovery more difficult in
1585 economically depressed areas. These local communities are struggling financially due to losses
1586 in basic sector employment, shrinking populations, and recurring damages due to flooding and
1587 dwindling customer bases. Without state of the art businesses tools (such as broadband access)
1588 communities are unable to attract new web-dependent businesses and residents who demand
1589 these services, and are therefore placed in a non-competitive disadvantaged position being
1590 financially incapable of a robust recovery.

1591 As issues were surveyed across the impacted area in the wake of the flooding, it became
1592 apparent that a barrier to community recovery is the lack of broadband internet service in the

1594 state. Broadband access is considered vital to businesses and governments who rely on it for
1595 communication and data transmission. Broadband is also essential for effective and efficient
1596 management of hospitals, schools, banking and emergency services. Perhaps most importantly,
1597 given hardships in the job market and the need to retrain workers displaced by the downturn in
1598 the coal industry, broadband is essential to making online higher education accessible to rural
1599 communities.
1600

1601 Severely flood-damaged schools

1602 Approximately 33 schools were damaged by the flood event. Damages varied from impacts to
1603 playgrounds, security systems and heating and cooling systems to complete loss. In cases where
1604 schools were not repaired in time for the beginning of the new school year, students were
1605 relocated to neighboring school systems or housed in temporary, modular classrooms.

1606 While most of the schools are currently in operation, several schools were damaged such that
1607 they were unable to open in time for the 2016-2017 school year. These include Summersville
1608 Middle, Richwood Middle, and Richwood High. The most severely damaged schools face
1609 significant challenges.

1610 Under the NFIP, any building which is damaged more than 50% must be brought up to
1611 applicable standards and codes during repair. While FEMA has the authority to assist with
1612 repairs to schools through the PA grant program, this is a cost shared program. In economically
1613 depressed communities, it is difficult to raise the funds necessary to support local cost shares for
1614 these projects. Funds may be available through West Virginia's Rainy Day fund, but this source
1615 of funding is not robust.

1616 Additionally, a review of the damages to schools reveals several vulnerabilities associated with
1617 the school system and their infrastructure. Among these are a lack of flood risk management
1618 measures and lack of emergency backup power.

1619 Hazard Mitigation Priorities – Mitigation Reconstruction

1620 When prioritizing the use of the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funds allocated to
1621 West Virginia following the declaration from FEMA-4273-DR-WV, the State has decided to utilize
1622 Mitigation Reconstruction as their highest priority. This effort entails the demolition of a
1623 substantially-damaged or destroyed home. The intent is to maintain the community's identity,
1624 integrity and keep its residents in their respective community because when properties are
1625 acquired there are loss to communities, tax base and there are no further development on
1626 acquired properties.

1627 Under the Mitigation Reconstruction Program the structure is elevated on the same footprint where
1628 the building was either partial or totally demolished. The new reconstructed building is designed to
1629 meet established code compliance and hazard resistant standards for wind, floods and seismic
1630 events. The scope of work for a mitigation reconstruction project includes activity such as the pre-
1631 construction phase, site preparation, foundation construction, structural shell construction and interior
1632 finishes. Mitigation Reconstruction compliant activities includes supporting the envelope of the
1633 building to meet program requirements which will result in obtaining certificate of occupancy and
1634 reduced flood insurance premium for the life of the structure.

1635 Department of Commerce - State Resiliency Office

1636 At this time (March 2017) the State has not established the State Resiliency Office. This section will
1637 be left in here as a placeholder until the Plan goes to publish and will be updated accordingly.

1641 To review the FEMA-4273-DR-WV Advanced Evaluation Report, Mission Scoping Assessment, and
1642 Recovery Support Strategy through the FEMA Intranet Office of Response and Recovery Field
1643 Office Directorate SharePoint site, click on:

1644 <https://intranet.fema.net/org/orr/collab/FOD/ICD/CB/Pages/default.aspx>

1645 V. State-level Agencies, Resources, and Plans

1646 A. State-level Recovery Structure

1647 1) State Resiliency Office

1648

1649 At this time (March 2017), the State has not established the State Resiliency Office. This section
1650 will be left in here as a placeholder until the Plan goes to publish and will be updated
1651 accordingly.

1652 2) State RSF Lead Agencies

1653

1654 At this time (March 2017), the State has no RSF structure in place. This section will be left in here
1655 as a placeholder until the Plan goes to publish and will be updated accordingly.

1656 B. State Agency Recovery Resources

1657 1) State Government Resources

1658

1659 Below is an inventory of currently identified State agency sources that provide CPCB-relevant
1660 resources and support. This is in no way an exhaustive inventory – merely a list of currently
1661 identified sources. This section of the document will be subject to change with future updates to
1662 this plan.

1663 WV Department of Agriculture (WVDA): The mission of the WVDA is to protect plant,
1664 animal and human health and the state's food supply through a variety of scientific and
1665 regulatory programs; to provide vision, strategic planning and emergency response for
1666 agricultural and other civil emergencies; to promote food safety and protect consumers through
1667 educational and regulatory programs; and to foster economic growth by promoting West
1668 Virginia agriculture and agribusinesses throughout the state and abroad.
1669

1670 WV Department of Environmental Protection (WVDEP):

1671 **Programs and Resources:**

1672 WV DEP Superfund Program the program coordinates and executes federal Superfund cleanups
1673 with the Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Defense. Within the Superfund
1674 Program, recent federal efforts have focused on recognizing and supporting the successful state
1675 Brownfield and Voluntary Cleanup programs.

1676 WV DEP Watershed Management mapping tools and resources
1677 Watershed Plans by HUC8 watersheds

1679 WV Department of Commerce (WVDOC): WVDOC's mission is to promote and preserve
1680 the well-being of the citizens by providing a cooperative interagency system that stimulates
1681 diverse economic growth and increased employment opportunities for all West Virginians,

1682 encourages the appropriate use of our state's resources, improves the safety and productivity of
1683 our work force, and promotes the beauty and desirability of our state as a world-class tourism
1684 destination. Relevant agencies include:
1685 • [Development Office](#)
1686 • [Geological and Economic Survey](#)
1687 • [Division of Natural Resources](#)
1688 • [Division of Tourism](#)
1689 • [WorkForce West Virginia](#) provides a one-stop center for work force resources, including job
1690 opportunities, unemployment compensation, training, tax incentives, and labor market
1691 information.

1692 **Programs and Resources:**

1693 [2015 HUD National Disaster Resiliency Competition \(NDRC\) Submission](#): The Governor's Office, in
1694 conjunction with the WVDOC – Development Office and the WV DHSEM submitted a Phase 1
1695 application to the NDRC in March 2015. WV submitted its Phase 2 NDRC application to HUD on
1696 October 27, 2015. The Phase 2 application establishes a long-term resiliency plan for the state,
1697 which identifies specific target areas, meets threshold requirements, and identifies projects and
1698 programs for NDRC funding consideration. The state's Phase 1 and Phase 2 applications and
1699 source documents can be accessed by clicking on the hyperlink above. Additional NDRC
1700 information can be found on the HUD website at: <https://www.hudexchange.info/cdbg-dr/resilient-recovery/>.

1701 [Main Street Program](#) provides technical assistance to West Virginia's nationally-certified Main
1702 Street communities. Key areas include business retention and recruitment, market analysis,
1703 fundraising, vision and strategic planning, and property development.

1704 **Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**

1705 **Russell Tarry**, Program Development Manager, Office of Economic Opportunity
1706 Russell.w.tarry@wv.org

1707 [WV Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management \(WVDHSEM\)](#):

1708 **Programs and Resources:**

1709 [WV Flood Tool](#) (includes best available flood data, map views, data layers, etc.)
1710 [WV Flood Information](#)

1711 [WV Floodplain Management in WV – Quick Guide](#)

1712 [Statewide Local Implementation Grant Program](#) provides assistance to State, regional, tribal, and
1713 local jurisdictions to identify, plan, and implement the most efficient and effective way for such
1714 jurisdictions to utilize and integrate the infrastructure, equipment, and other architecture
1715 associated with the nationwide public safety broadband network to satisfy the wireless
1716 communications and data services needs of that jurisdiction, including with regards to coverage,
1717 siting, and other needs.

1718 **Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**

1719 **Brian Penix**, State Hazard Mitigation Officer
1720 brian.m.penix@wv.gov

1721 **Kevin Sneed**, State NFIP Coordinator
1722 Kevin.sneed@wv.gov

1723 [WV Division of Culture and History – Historic Preservation Office](#): The Office
1724 administers both the state and federal historic preservation programs and aids federal and state
1725 agencies, local governments and the general public in identifying and preserving the physical
1726 historic and prehistoric resources of West Virginia.

1727 [WV Department of Transportation \(WVDOT\)](#):

1728 **Programs and Resources:**

1729 [Nontraditional Transportation Grant Programs](#) provides support to programs supporting tourism:

- 1734 • Transportation Enhancement Program (TEP)
1735 • Recreational Trails Program (RTP)
1736 • National Scenic Byways Program (NSBP)

1737 **Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**

1738 Elwood Penn

1739 elwood.c.penn@wv.gov

1740

1741 2) Quasi- and Non-Governmental Resources

1742

1743 Below is an inventory of currently identified quasi and non-governmental sources that provide
1744 CPCB-relevant resources and support. This is in no way an exhaustive inventory – merely a list of
1745 currently identified sources. This section of the document will be subject to change with future
1746 updates to this plan.

1747 American Institute of Architects West Virginia (AIA-WV): AIA-WV represents nearly 300
1748 American Institute of Architects members - registered architects, intern-architects, associate and
1749 affiliate members - working in West Virginia. Through its continuing education system, AIA is
1750 committed to the lifelong learning of its members in an effort to improve society through a
1751 dedication to design excellence and a concern for the quality of human life.

1752

1753 Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC): a regional economic development agency
1754 that represents a partnership of federal, state, and local government. ARC is composed of the
1755 governors of the 13 Appalachian states and a federal co-chair, who is appointed by the
1756 president. Local participation is provided through multi-county local development districts.

1757 **Programs and Resources:**

1758 Information Age Appalachia Program funds broadband access to the rural Appalachia area,
1759 focusing on access to infrastructure, education, training and workforce development, E-
1760 commerce, and tech-sector employment.

1761 Community Infrastructure focuses primarily on the provision of water and wastewater services to
1762 support business and community development projects, and to alleviate public and
1763 environmental health hazards.

1764 Entrepreneurship and Business Development supports a variety of activities to promote
1765 entrepreneurship and business development in the Appalachian Region. These activities help
1766 diversify the Region's economic base, develop and market strategic assets, increase the
1767 competitiveness of existing businesses, foster the development and use of innovative
1768 technologies, and enhance entrepreneurial activity.

1769 Grant Programs awarded to states, public bodies, and private nonprofits for projects that create
1770 opportunities for self-sustaining economic development and improve quality of life for the people
1771 of Appalachia. ARC has four different types of Grants that fund environmental protection related
1772 activities: regional development grants, area development grants, local development district
1773 assistance grants, and research, technical assistance, and demonstration project grants. Grants
1774 for physical basic infrastructure including water and sewer facilities that enhance economic
1775 development opportunities or address serious health issues for residential customers.

1776 Research, maps, and data: ARC compiles data, creates maps, and conducts research and
1777 evaluations on key economic, demographic, and quality of life factors that affect the current
1778 and future development prospects of the Appalachian Region.

1779 **Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**

1780 James Bush, West Virginia Program Manager

1781 james.e.bush@wv.gov

1782

- 1783 [Preservation Alliance of West Virginia \(PAWV\)](#): PAWV is a statewide, non-profit presence that promotes historic preservation with periodic newsletters, web site, technical assistance and advocacy, and annual conferences.
- 1784
- 1785
- 1786
- 1787 [West Virginia Community Development Hub \(The WV Hub\)](#): the WV Hub is a statewide, non-profit organization that helps communities come together to set goals for their future and connects them to the rich network of resources they need to meet those goals.
- 1788
- 1789
- 1790 Network resources include:
- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Convening community conversations | Teaching political action |
| Training community leaders | Developing small businesses |
| Recruiting volunteers | Adopting healthy lifestyles |
| Building infrastructure | Finding funding for projects |
| Reclaiming abandoned buildings | Fostering community life |
| Sustaining healthy food production | |
- 1791 **Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**
- 1792 **Dan Taylor**, d.taylor@wvhub.org
- 1793
- 1794
- 1795
- 1796 [U.S. Green Building Council West Virginia \(USGBC WV\)](#): Improving the quality of life for West Virginians by transforming the way the built environment is designed, constructed, and maintained, resulting in buildings and communities that are environmentally, socially, and economically prosperous.
- 1797
- 1798
- 1799
- 1800
- 1801
- 1802
- 1803 **Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**
- 1804 **Chris Fletcher**, Planning Director, Morgantown Planning Commission
cfletcher@morgantownwv.gov
- 1805
- 1806 **Chet Parsons**, Senior Planner, AECOM
chet.parsons@aecom.com
- 1807
- 1808
- 1809 [West Virginia Brownfield Assistance Centers \(WV BAC\)](#): created by the West Virginia Legislature to empower communities to plan and implement brownfields redevelopment projects. The two Centers promote economic development and environmental and public health protection through innovative redevelopment of brownfield sites. The Centers also promote and coordinate the development of brownfield property by providing training and technical assistance, facilitating site preparation efforts, engaging community involvement, as well as by helping communities with grant writing and leveraging project funding.⁴⁴
- 1810
- 1811
- 1812
- 1813
- 1814
- 1815
- 1816
- 1817 [West Virginia Floodplain Management Association \(WVFMA\)](#): WV FMA is the State chapter of the Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM). It is an organization dedicated to mitigating the losses, costs and human suffering caused by flooding, and promoting the protection and natural beneficial functions of floodplains.
- 1818
- 1819
- 1820
- 1821 **Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**

⁴⁴ <http://wvbrownfields.org/about-us/>

- 1822 **Charlie Baker**, Director
1823 sprdgoak@hotmail.com
1824
- 1825 **County Commissioner's Association of West Virginia (CCA WV)**: statewide
1826 association of county commissioners with the purpose of promoting the interest and general
1827 welfare of local county government through a variety of communication tools; to represent
1828 county government before the West Virginia Legislature, administrative agencies, and the
1829 federal government; to educate the public about the value and need for county programs and
1830 services; and to facilitate the exchange of problems, ideas and solutions among county officials.
1831 **Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**
1832 **Vivian Parsons**, Executive Director
1833 vivian@ccawv.org
1834
- 1835 **WV Association of Counties (WVACO)**: WVACO represents West Virginia's elected county
1836 officials, the constitutional offices of county commissioners, county clerks, circuit clerks, sheriffs,
1837 assessors and prosecuting attorneys.
1838 **Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**
1839 **Patty Hamilton**, Director
1840 patti@wvaco.org
1841
- 1842 **WV Association of Housing Agencies (WVAHA)**: fosters, supports and promotes the
1843 efforts of Public Housing Agencies and affordable housing organizations in the furthering of
1844 affordable housing and community redevelopment in West Virginia through the exchange of
1845 ideas, the promotion of inter-agency cooperation, affordable housing legislative and policy
1846 development, and education and training.
1847
- 1848 **WV Economic Development Authority (WV EDA)**: their purpose is to promote
1849 economic growth and development by assisting existing industries and encouraging new
1850 businesses to locate in their area. Local economic development groups offer local government,
1851 private and not-for-profit sectors, and local communities the opportunity to work together to
1852 improve the local economy by focusing on enhancing competitiveness, increasing sustainable
1853 growth and ensuring that growth is inclusive. For a complete list of statewide EDAs, visit:
1854 http://www.wvcommerce.org/business/businessassistance/business_resource_directory/organization/edas.aspx
1855
- 1856 **Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**
1857 **David Warner**, Executive Director
1858 David.A.Warner@wv.gov
1859
- 1860 **WV Housing Development Fund (WVHDF)**: a public body corporate and governmental
1861 instrumentality of the State of West Virginia established to increase the supply of residential
1862 housing for persons and families of low- and moderate-income, and to provide construction and
1863 permanent mortgage financing to public and private sponsors of such housing.
1864 **Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**
1865 **Erica Bogess**, Acting Executive Director
1866 ebogess@vhdf.com

1867 [WV Small Business Development Centers \(WV SBDCs\)](#): SBDCs provide assistance to
1868 small businesses and aspiring entrepreneurs throughout the United States and its territories. SBDCs
1869 help entrepreneurs realize the dream of business ownership and help existing businesses remain
1870 competitive in a complex, ever-changing global marketplace. SBDCs are hosted by leading
1871 universities and state economic development agencies, and funded in part through a
1872 partnership with SBA. WVSBC serves businesses with fewer than 500 employees, including new
1873 ventures, growing companies and mature businesses.
1874

1875 [West Virginians for Better Transit \(WVBT\)](#): a statewide coalition of businesses, trade
1876 associations, chambers of commerce, convention & visitors bureaus, community groups, local
1877 leaders, educators and many others. These groups have joined together to express concerns
1878 about West Virginia's transportation crisis and to call on state leaders to develop long-term
1879 solutions.
1880

1881 [West Virginia Faith Based Organizations](#): West Virginia is committed to creating
1882 communities where individuals, families, schools, faith-based organizations, coalitions and
1883 workplaces plan collaboratively and take action to promote good emotional health and
1884 reduce the likelihood of mental illness and substance abuse.
1885

1886 [West Virginia Land Stewardship Corporation \(WVLSC\)](#): The WVLSC is a collaborative effort
1887 among the public, private, and nonprofit sectors to provide West Virginia and its citizens a
1888 statewide, nonpartisan community and economic development non-profit corporation
1889 partnered with the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection. The WVLSC was
1890 created by state legislation in 2013 to promote productive reuse of underutilized
1891 commercial, industrial, and mining properties.
1892

1893 [West Virginia Municipal League \(WVML\)](#): The West Virginia Municipal League is a
1894 statewide, nonprofit, nonpartisan association of cities, towns and villages established in 1968 to
1895 assist local governments and advance the interests of the citizens who reside within. The League
1896 achieves this directive through legislative advocacy, research, education and other services for
1897 municipal elected officials. The membership includes all 232 municipalities' population in the
1898 state. The central purpose of the League is to advance the interests and welfare of the people
1899 residing in the municipalities of our state. By cooperating through the League, cities benefit from
1900 research programs and a united legislative voice that would be impossible to maintain
1901 individually.
1902

Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):

Lisa Dooley

wvml@wvml.org

1905

1906 [West Virginia Silver Jackets](#): The WV SJ Chapter includes WV DHSEM, USACE, FEMA, USGS,
1907 NRCS, NWS, WV DEP, WV DOT, and WVFMA. The Charter was signed in June of 2013. More
1908 information about the Silver Jackets Flood Risk Program can be found later in this document in
1909 Section V.B.Federal Agency Recovery Resources (page 80).
1910

1911 [West Virginia Infrastructure & Jobs Development Council \(WV IJDC\)](#): funding
1912 clearinghouse for water and wastewater projects.

Programs and Resources:

1914 [Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council Grant and Loan Programs and Economic Bond](#)
1915 [Program](#) was created to be West Virginia's funding clearinghouse for water and wastewater

1916 projects. The Economic Infrastructure Bond Fund is a loan program to encourage economic
1917 development throughout the state. Funding per project is limited to a maximum of \$3 million.
1918

1919 **WV Public Broadcasting (WVPB)**: WVPB is governed by the Educational Broadcasting
1920 Authority of West Virginia, whose members are appointed by the Governor. Two nonprofit
1921 organizations raise money on behalf of WVPB: The Friends of West Virginia Public Broadcasting
1922 and the West Virginia Broadcasting Foundation. WVPB is a resource for education, news and
1923 public affairs, emergency services and economic development.

1924

1925 **RISE West Virginia**: helps communities rebuild in a way that promotes economic prosperity
1926 above and beyond pre-flood levels. Created in response to critical needs in the small business
1927 community resulting from the devastating floods of June 2016. This public-private grant program
1928 provides assistance for small businesses that were operational before the flooding and are working
1929 to reopen while struggling with existing debt and limited resources.
1930

1931 **Regional Planning and Development Councils**: there are 11 RPDCs covering WV, each
1932 with its own counties' service areas each with its own unique blend of programs to strategically
1933 and effectively plan for the comprehensive development of its service area. Such planning
1934 includes, but is not limited to, infrastructure development, economic development, education,
1935 community development, health care improvement, resource development, intergovernmental
1936 coordination, social enrichment, transportation enhancement, and environment protection.
1937 Inclusive and integral to the Council's comprehensive planning is the ultimate goal of ensuring
1938 that the region's public Services and facilities are maintained at acceptable levels toward the aim
1939 of promoting general health, safety, economic prosperity, and welfare of all its citizens.
1940

1941 **Point of contact (as of 3/10/17)**:

1942 **PDC 1 - Jason Roberts**, Executive Director, jasonroberts@regiononpdc.org

1943 **PDC 2 - Chris Chiles**, Executive Director, cchiles@region2pdc.org
1944 **Andy McKee**, amckee@region2pdc.org

1945 **PDC 3 - Terry Martin**, Project Coordinator, terrymartin@wvregion3.org

1946 **PDC 4 - John Tuggle**, Executive Director, jtuffle@reg4wv.org

1947 **PDC 5 - Carol Jackson**, Executive Director, carol.jackson@movrc.org

1948 **PDC 7 - Shane Whitehair**, Executive Director, swhitehair@regionvii.com

1949 **SCORE West Virginia**: mentors comprised of active and retired business men and women,
1950 provide clients with free and confidential business counseling. Counseling can be conducted at
1951 the client's place of business, at our chapter headquarters, by telephone or via email.

1952 3) Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster Resources

1953 Below is an inventory of currently identified State voluntary organization resources that provide
1954 CPCB-relevant resources and support. This is in no way an exhaustive inventory – merely a list of
1955 currently identified sources. This section of the document will be subject to change with future
1956 updates to this plan.

1957 **West Virginia Voluntary Organization Active in Disaster (WV VOAD)**: The West
1958 Virginia VOAD is the state chapter of the National VOAD. The WV VOAD consists of organizations
1959 active in disaster response throughout the state of West Virginia. The VOADs role is to bring
1960 organizations together and enable them to understand each other and work together during
1961 times of disaster preparedness, response, relief and recovery.
1962

1964 A list of other WV VOADS that are members of the WV VOAD can be found at the following link:
1965 <https://wvvoad.communityos.org/cms/membership>

1966 **Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**

1967 **Jenny Gannaway**, Director
1968 jennygannaway@frontier.com

1969

1970 West Virginia Long-term Recovery Groups (LTRGs)

1971 As a result of the June 23rd flooding event, several West Virginia counties have established a local LTRG. LTRGs assist local communities to provide help to flood survivors. WV VOAD is a proud supporter of the 7 current LTRG's and currently serves as the State Long Term Recovery Council.

1974 The local LTRG's which are listed below:

1975

- [Clay County](#)
- [Fayette County](#)
- [Greenbrier County](#)
- [Kanawha County](#)
- [Nicholas County](#)
- [Monroe County](#)
- [Roane County](#)
- [Pocahontas County](#)
- [Summers County](#)
- [Webster County](#)

1976 4) University and Academia Resources

1977

1978 Below is an inventory of currently identified state university and academia sources that provide
1979 CPCB-relevant resources and support. This is in no way an exhaustive inventory – merely a list of
1980 currently identified sources. This section of the document will be subject to change with future
1981 updates to this plan.

1982 **West Virginia University (WVU) Extension Services:** Drawing on the strengths of WVU's
1983 many academic disciplines, extension educators target communities' social, economic,
1984 environmental and technical problems. Some extension educators work out of buildings on
1985 WVU's traditional campuses, but many extension personnel work out of offices in WVU
1986 Extension's county settings, such as those generally located in or near each county's
1987 governmental seat.

1988 **Programs and Resources:**

- [Agriculture & Natural Resources](#)
- [Community, Economic, & Workforce Development](#)
- [Families & Health](#)

1992 **Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**

1993 **Michael Dougherty**, Extension Professor and Specialist
michael.dougherty@mail.wvu.edu

1995 **Daniel Eades**, Extension Specialist and Rural Economics
daniel.eades@mail.wvu.edu

1997

1998 **West Virginia State University (WVSU) Extension Services:** Part of WVSU's [Gus R. Douglass Land-Grant Institute](#), West Virginia State University Extension Service is the primary outreach arm of WVSU and part of the land-grant mission of teaching, research and extension. Their efforts focus on Community and Agricultural Resource Development and Resilient Youth and Families.

2003 **Programs and Resources:**

- 2004 • Agriculture & Natural Resources
2005 • Community, Economic, & Workforce Development
2006 • Families & Health
- 2007
2008
- 2009 West Virginia University GIS Technical Centers (WVGISTC): The State GIS Technical Center was established under Executive Order No. 4-93 in November 1993, which specified that the Technical Center should provide technical support services to support the development and operation of GIS in West Virginia. Some primary resources and technical support the Center provides includes:
- 2010 • Cataloging and distribution of GIS data and information free-of-charge through the internet
2011 • Coordinating acquisition of new data additions to the West Virginia Spatial Data Infrastructure
2012 • Assisting with strategic planning, development and implementation of statewide mapping guidelines
2013 • Providing advisory services and training programs in the field of GIS
2014 • Conduct research and provide education towards improvement of geographic information technologies
- 2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
- 2022 West Virginia University College of Law - Land Use and Sustainable Development Law Clinic (the Land Use Clinic): The Land Use Clinic provides legal services to local governments, landowners, and non-profit organizations to develop land conservation strategies and practices. The Land Use Clinic aims to identify and conserve sensitive land; support local land use decision-makers; address wastewater issues, provide educational opportunities for law students. *The school works with communities to support a number of relevant planning efforts, such as land use and comprehensive planning, education, and outreach.
- 2023 **Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**
2030 **Kat Garvey**, Director, WVU Land Use Clinic
2031 katherine.garvey@mail.wvu.edu
2032 **Jesse Richardson**, Associate Professor
2033 Jesse.richardson@mail.wvu.edu
- 2034
2035 West Virginia University, Davis College, School of Design and Community Development: This program focuses on environmental design and planning. *The school works with communities to support a number of relevant planning and infrastructure projects, such as stormwater management.
- 2036 **Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**
2040 **Judith Wasserman**, Professor and Director
2041 Judith.wasserman@mail.wvu.edu
2042 **Michael Dougherty**, Extension Professor and Specialist
2043 michael.dougherty@mail.wvu.edu
- 2044
2045 West Virginia University College of Business and Economics - Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BBER): BBER research is disseminated through policy reports and briefs, through large public forums, and through traditional academic outlets. The BBER's research and education/outreach efforts to public- and private-sector leaders are typically sponsored by various government and private-sector organizations.

2050 5) Private Funding Sources and Philanthropy Resources
2051

- 2052 Below is an inventory of currently identified State philanthropy and private funding sources that
2053 provide resources and support. This is in no way an exhaustive inventory – merely a list of
2054 currently identified sources. This section of the document will be subject to change with future
2055 updates to this plan.
- 2056 Philanthropy West Virginia
- 2057 **Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**
2058 **Paul Daugherty**, President and CEO
2059 paul@philanthropywv.org
- 2060
- 2061 Benedum Foundation
- 2062 **Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**
2063 **Mary Hunt**, Senior Program Officer
2064 mhunt@benedum.org
- 2065
- 2066 Top Giving Foundations in West Virginia
2067 The following list of top giving foundations in WV is derived from The Grantsmanship Center's
2068 funding databases.⁴⁵
- 2069
- 2070 Major Community Foundations in West Virginia
- | | |
|---|--|
| 2071 Appalachian Community Fund | 2080 The Greater Kanawha Valley Foundation |
| 2072 Barbour County Community Foundation | 2081 Greater Morgantown Community Trust |
| 2073 Beckley Area Foundation, Inc. | 2082 (GMCT) |
| 2074 The Community Foundation for the Ohio | 2083 Hinton Area Foundation |
| 2075 Valley, Inc. | 2084 Logan County Charitable & Educational |
| 2076 Community Foundation of the Virginias, Inc. | 2085 Foundation |
| 2077 Eastern West Virginia Community | 2086 Parkersburg Area Community Foundation |
| 2078 Foundation | 2087 Tucker Community Endowment Foundation |
| 2079 Foundation for the Tri-State Community, Inc. | |
- 2088
- 2089 Top Giving Foundations in West Virginia
The Greater Kanawha Valley Foundation
Hugh I. Shott, Jr. Foundation
Bernard McDonough Foundation, Inc.
Tucker Community Endowment Foundation
The Community Foundation for the Ohio
Valley, Inc.
Sisters of St. Joseph Charitable Fund
Eastern West Virginia Community
Foundation
Parkersburg Area Community Foundation
The James H. and Alice Teubert Charitable
Trust
The Daywood Foundation, Inc.
Beckley Area Foundation, Inc.
- Hollowell Foundation, Inc.
The Logan Healthcare Foundation
Community Foundation of the Virginias, Inc.
James B. Chambers Memorial
Hinton Area Foundation
Robert H. Mollohan Family Charitable
Foundation, Inc.
Logan County Charitable & Educational
Foundation
Barbour County Community Foundation
Pyles, Haviland, Turner & Smith Foundation,
Inc.
Greater Morgantown Community Trust
(GMCT)

⁴⁵ <https://www.tgci.com/funding-sources/westvirginia>

2090 C. State Plans

2091

2092 Below is an inventory of currently identified State Plans that provide useful CPCB-relevant
2093 context and information. This is in no way an exhaustive inventory – merely a list of currently
2094 identified sources. This section of the document will be subject to change with future updates to
2095 this plan.

2096 [Appalachian Regional Commission's Five-Year Strategic Plan \(2016-2020\)](#): the
2097 Strategic Plan was developed following a year-long assessment of socioeconomic trends in
2098 Appalachia and a review of past ARC investments completed for the report Appalachia Then
2099 and Now: Examining Changes to the Appalachian Region since 1965.

2100

2101 [Comprehensive Economic Development Plans \(CEDs\)](#): Each of the 11 West Virginia
2102 Planning Development Councils (PDCs) prepares and/or updates an annual Comprehensive
2103 Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) for submission to the Governor. In addition to that
2104 submission, it is also distributed to the Council members, the Appalachian Regional Commission,
2105 the Economic Development Administration, and the West Virginia Development Office. This
2106 document identifies the goals and objectives of the development program as well as the action
2107 plan to execute them, a description of the resources in each Region, and an outline of the
2108 standards for evaluation of the program's achievements.

2109

2110 TABLE 7: WEST VIRGINIA COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES (CEDS)
2111 BY PLANNING DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

CEDs by Planning Development Council	Comprehensive Economic Development Plan link
Region I PDC	<u>Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for 2014 - 2018</u>
Region II PDC	<u>Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for 2016</u>
Region III (BCKP Regional Intergovernmental Council)	<u>Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for 2016</u>
Region IV PDC	<u>Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for 2016</u>
Region V PDC (Mid-Ohio Valley)	<u>Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for 2016</u>
Region VI PDC	<u>Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Five Year Plan for 2009 - 2013</u>
Region VII PDC	<u>Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for 2016 - 2020</u>
Region VIII PDC	<u>Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for 2016</u>
Region IX (Eastern Panhandle Region)	<u>Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for 2014 - 2018</u>
Region X PDC (Bel-O-Mar)	<u>Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for 2016</u>
Region XI PDC	<u>Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Five Year Update for 2013 - 2017</u>

2112

2113 [From Liability to Viability: A Legal Toolkit to Address Neglected Properties in West](#)
2114 [Virginia:](#) WVU Law Clinic's West Virginia Legal Education to Address Abandoned and
2115 Neglected Properties (WV LEAP)'s Legal Toolkit consists of four parts:
2116 Part 1 describes steps for laying a foundation that can enable communities to strategize and
2117 take action. Part 2 discusses fundamental tools, tried and true strategies that have worked well
2118 for the communities that have implemented them. Part 3 identifies additional tools that may be
2119 necessary if fundamental tools prove inadequate. Part 4 elaborates on approaches to
2120 addressing neglected properties referred to as land banks. Finally, the toolkit summarizes three
2121 issues that deserve special consideration: historic properties, contaminated properties, and
2122 considerations when communities are enrolled in the Municipal Home Rule Pilot Program.
2123

2124 [2013 West Virginia Statewide Hazard Mitigation Plan:](#) The West Virginia Plan provides
2125 statewide guidance to reduce loss and prevent injury from natural hazards. It reflects an
2126 amalgamation of goals, objectives, and strategies developed by the West Virginia DHSEM, with
2127 input from the general citizenry and representatives from all levels of government.
2128

2129 [Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plans:](#)

2130 It is the intent of West Virginia to combine as many of the mitigation plans as possible into
2131 regional, multi-jurisdictional plans using the Planning Development Councils as the planning
2132 agency for these efforts. All 11 PDCs have regionalized plans, while Jefferson County maintains
2133 responsibility for its own mitigation plan.
2134

2135 **TABLE 8: WEST VIRGINIA HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN BY PLANNING DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL**

Planning Development Council	Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan link
Region I PDC	Hazard Mitigation Plan 2009 expires 12/22/2014
Region II PDC	Hazard Mitigation Plan 2011 expires 5/14/2017
Region III (BCKP Regional Intergovernmental Council)	All Hazards Mitigation Plan expires 2/21/2017
Region IV PDC	Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan expires 11/21/2016 – Approved Pending Adoption Date 2/14/17
Region V PDC (Mid-Ohio Valley)	Hazard Mitigation Plan for the Mid-Ohio Valley Region expires 8/22/2016 – Approved Pending Adoption Date 10/18/16
Region VI PDC	Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan expires 4/30/2017
Region VII PDC	Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan expires 8/13/2017
Region VIII PDC	Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan expires 5/2/2017
Region IX (Eastern Panhandle Region)	2010 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan expires 1/9/2017 2017 DRAFT Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan
Region X PDC (Bel-O-Mar)	Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigating Plan expires 12/13/2016
Region XI PDC	Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan expires 1/9/2017
Jefferson County (stand-alone)	Multi-Jurisdictional All-Hazards Mitigation Plan 2012 expires 9/9/2018

- 2136 [West Virginia Appalachian Development Plan \(2014\)](#): The purpose of the
2137 Appalachian Regional Commission's State Appalachian Development Plan for West Virginia is to
2138 establish a process to set forth goals, objectives, priorities, and policies for the Region and to
2139 identify priority programs and projects doe Commission Assistance.
- 2140 [West Virginia Broadband Strategic Plan \(2014\)](#): West Virginia's Broadband Strategic
2141 Plan focuses on four main areas for improvement – 1) Strategic Direction Objectives, 2)
2142 Education and Demand Promotion, 3) Infrastructure Development, and 4) Economic
2143 Development.
2144
- 2145 [West Virginia Economic Outlook \(2017-2021\)](#): this document serves as a reference to
2146 where WV's economy is today and where it is likely heading in upcoming years. The research is
2147 sponsored by public and private-sector clients throughout WV and nationally.
- 2148 [West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan \(2016\)](#): this plan reflects the existing
2149 capabilities and resources of the State government and how they will be used effectively to
2150 ensure that the citizens of WV can obtain relief and recovery assistance after a disaster or
2151 emergency occurs.
- 2152 [West Virginia Statewide Flood Protection Plan](#): the West Virginia Conservation Agency
2153 (WVCA) coordinated a statewide flood protection planning effort with the USACE. The Plan
2154 addresses six specific goals: reducing loss of lives due to flooding, reducing private and public
2155 property damages due to flooding, developing technical and administrative tools to manage
2156 flood loss reduction and floodplain management, promoting technical and legislative tools that
2157 will reduce excessive runoff from land-conversion activities, reducing personal and economic
2158 loss due to flooding while supporting State economic growth, and protecting the State's
2159 waterways and floodplain environments.
2160
- 2161 [West Virginia Statewide Housing Needs Assessment \(2015\)](#): Comprehensive housing
2162 assessment that focuses on the current and anticipated housing need in each of the 55 counties
2163 of West Virginia. A detailed analysis if each county has been conducted to evaluate
2164 demographic trends, economic and housing performance, household income projections, and
2165 anticipated market demand with the focus on affordable housing.
- 2166 [West Virginia State Rail Plan \(2013\)](#): The West Virginia Department of Transportation (WV
2167 DOT) developed a State Rail Plan which is intended to serve as a framework for the state's
2168 freight rail and passenger transportation planning activities and project development over the
2169 next 20 years. The Plan describes the stat's rail network, operations, and benefits, the plan
2170 process, state's rail vision, goals, and objectives.
- 2171 [West Virginia 2016 Strategy Statement \(2016\)](#): The Appalachian Regional Commission
2172 develops Strategy Statements for all States in their territory. The WV Strategy Statement was last
2173 updated in 2016.
2174
- 2175
- 2176

2177 V. Federal and National-level Agencies and Resources

2178 A. FEMA Region III NDRF Coordinating Agencies

2179
2180 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Kevin Snyder, Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator
2182 Email: kevin.snyder@fema.dhs.gov

2183
2184 Community Planning and Capacity Building Recovery Support Function
2185 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

2186 Philadelphia Region 3 Office

2187 615 Chestnut Street
2188 One Independence Mall, Sixth Floor
2189 Philadelphia, PA 19106-4404

2190 **Michelle Diamond, Community Planning and Capacity Building Coordinator**
2192 Email: michelle.diamond@fema.dhs.gov

2193
2194 FEMA West Virginia Recovery Office
2195 426 Leon Sullivan Way
2196 Charleston, WV 25301

2197
2198 Economic Recovery Support Function

2199 U.S. Department of Commerce – Economic Development Administration (EDA)

2200
2201 Philadelphia Regional Office
2202 601 Walnut Street
2203 Suite 140 South
2204 Philadelphia, PA 19106

2205
2206 Charleston West Virginia Field Office
2207 1906 Huber Road
2208 Charleston, WV 25314

2209 **Tracey Rowan, DR-4273-WV Economic RSF Field Coordinator**
2210 Email: trowan@eda.gov

2211
2212 Health and Social Services Recovery Support Function

2213 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

2214
2215 The Public Ledger Building
2216 150 South Independence Mall West - Suite 436
2217 Philadelphia, PA 19106-3499

2218 **Commander Betty Hastings, Health and Human Services RSF Liaison**
2219 Email: elizabeth.hastings@hhs.gov

2220
2221 Housing Recovery Support Function

2222 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

2223
2224 Philadelphia Region 3 Office
2225 Wanamaker Building
2226 100 Penn Square East
2227 Philadelphia, PA 19107
2228 **Brandon Porinchak, Housing RSF Liaison; DR-4273-WV, Housing RSF Field Coordinator**
2229 Email: brandon.r.porinchak@hud.gov

2230
2231 Charleston West Virginia Field Office
2232 405 Capitol Street
2233 Suite 708
2234 Charleston, WV 25301-1795
2235 **Julie Alston, West Virginia Field Office Director**
2236 Email: julie.a.alston@hud.gov

2237
2238 Infrastructure Systems Recovery Support Function
2239 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, North Atlantic Division
2240 **John Beldin-Quinones, Infrastructure RSF Liaison**
2241 Email: john.a.beldin-quinones@usace.army.mil

2242
2243 Huntington District
2244 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
2245 502 Eighth Street
2246 Huntington, WV 25701-2070
2247 **Jami Buchanan, DR-4273-WV, Infrastructure RSF Liaison**
2248 Email: jami.l.buchanan@usace.army.mil

2249
2250 Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Support Function
2251 U.S. Department of Interior
2252 Philadelphia Region
2253 Custom House, Room 244
2254 200 Chestnut Street
2255 Philadelphia, PA 19106
2256 **Lindy Nelson, Natural and Cultural RSF Liaison**
2257 Email: lindy_nelson@ios.doi.gov

2258
2259 Other Federal Agency Leads
2260 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

2261
2262 Philadelphia Region 3 Office
2263 1650 Arch Street
2264 Philadelphia, PA 19103
2265 **Bill Steuteville, Regional Homeland Security Coordinator**
2266 Email: steuteville.william@epa.gov

2267 **Lorna Rosenberg, DR-4273-WV Sustainability Advisor**
2268 Email: rosenberg.lorna@epa.gov

2269

2270 B. Federal Agency Recovery Resources

2271
2272 Below is an inventory of currently identified federal agencies that provide CPCB-relevant
2273 resources and support. This is in no way an exhaustive inventory – merely a list of currently
2274 identified sources. This section of the document will be subject to change with future updates to
2275 this plan.

2276 Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS): invests in thousands of
2277 nonprofit and faith-based groups that are making a difference across the country through
2278 AmeriCorps, Senior Corps, the Social Innovation Fund, and the Volunteer Generation Fund
2279 Programs

2280 **Programs and Resources:**

2281 Senior Corps connects today's adults, age 55 and older, with the people and organizations that
2282 need them most. We help them become mentors, coaches, or companions to people in need,
2283 or contribute their job skills and expertise to community projects and organizations

2284 AmeriCorps Vista engages more than 75,000 Americans in intensive service each year at
2285 nonprofits, schools, public agencies, and community and faith-based groups across the country.

2286 **Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**

2287 **Betsey Southall**, State Program Director, West Virginia State Office
2288 esouthall@cns.gov

2289

2290 U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) – Economic Development Administration (EDA): supports development in economically distressed areas through investments that foster
2291 job creation and attract private investment.

2292 **Programs and Resources:**

2293 Planning Program and Local Technical Assistance Program, assists eligible recipients in
2294 developing economic development plans and studies designed to build capacity and guide
2295 the economic prosperity and resiliency of an area or region.

2296 EDA Public Works and Economic Adjustment Assistance Programs

2297 Public Works Programs: empowers distressed communities to revitalize, expand, and upgrade
2298 their physical infrastructure to attract new industry, encourage business expansion, diversify local
2299 economies, and generate or retain long-term, private sector jobs and investment.

2300 Economic Adjustment Assistance Programs: assists state and local interests in designing and
2301 implementing strategies to adjust or bring about change to an economy. Under Economic
2302 Adjustment, EDA administers its Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) Program, which supplies small
2303 businesses and entrepreneurs with the gap financing needed to start or expand their business.

2304 The Partnerships for Opportunity and Workforce and Economic Revitalization (POWER) Initiative:
2305 multi-agency effort to invest federal economic and workforce development resources in
2306 communities and regions negatively impacted by changes in the coal economy.

2307 **Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**

2308 **Tracey Rowan**, West Virginia Office
2309 trowan@eda.gov

2310

2311 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): protect human health and the
2312 environment

2313 **Programs and Resources:**

2314 Smart Growth: Building Blocks for Sustainable Communities program provides targeted
2315 technical assistance to selected communities using a variety of tools that have demonstrated
2316 results and widespread application.

2318 [Cool and Connected](#): Helps rural communities use broadband service to revitalize main streets
2319 and promote economic development.

2320 [Healthy Places for Healthy People](#) helps communities create walkable, healthy, economically
2321 vibrant places by engaging with their health care facility partners such as community health
2322 centers (including Federally Qualified Health Centers), nonprofit hospitals, and other health care
2323 facilities. Eligible applicants include local government representatives, health care facilities,
2324 local health departments, nonprofit organizations, tribes, and others proposing to work in a
2325 neighborhood, town, or city anywhere in the United States.

2326 [Livable Communities in Appalachia Program](#) offers technical assistance to help small towns and
2327 rural communities in Appalachia revitalize their traditional downtowns to boost the local
2328 economy and improve quality of life.

2329 [Local Foods, Local Places](#) aims to boost local economic opportunities for local farmers and
2330 businesses, improve access to healthy local food, and promote childhood wellness

2331 [Smart Growth: Implementation Assistance Program](#) provides the assistance through a
2332 contractor team – not a grant. Through a multiple-day site visit and a detailed final report, the
2333 multidisciplinary teams provide options the community can consider implementing to achieve its
2334 goal of encouraging growth that fosters economic progress and environmental protection.

2335 **Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**

2336 **Lorna Rosenberg**, Green and Healthy Schools Coordinator, Region 3 EPA
rosenberg.lorna@epa.gov

2337 **Mark Ferrell**, Office of Communications and Government Relations, Wheeling West Virginia
Ferrell.Mark@epa.gov

2340

2341

2342 [U.S. Department of Energy \(DOE\) - National Renewable Energy Laboratory \(NREL\)](#):
2343 National laboratory of the U.S. Department of Energy, NREL advances the science and
2344 engineering of energy efficiency, sustainable transportation, and renewable power
2345 technologies and provides the knowledge to integrate and optimize energy systems.

2346 **Programs and Resources:**

2347 [U.S. Energy Information Administration – West Virginia Profile](#)
[WV Energy Sector Risk Profile](#)

2348 **Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**

2349 **Eliza Hotchkiss**, Policy and Technical Assistance Section Supervisor
Eliza.Hotchkiss@nrel.gov

2350

2351

2352

2353 [U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development \(HUD\)](#): working to strengthen
2354 the housing market to bolster the economy and protect consumers; meet the need for quality
2355 affordable rental homes; utilize housing as a platform for improving quality of life; build inclusive
2356 and sustainable communities free from discrimination, and transform the way HUD does business.

2357 **Programs and Resources:**

2358 [Community Development Block Grant \(CDBG\)](#): includes annual grants to qualified cities and
2359 counties to provide housing, expand economic opportunities and carry out a wide range of
2360 community development activities, including the construction and upgrade of public utilities
2361 such as water and sewer facilities. It should be noted that HUD funding only targets areas and
2362 populations which fall within certain economic criteria (poverty, minorities).

2363 [CDBG Entitlement Program](#) provides financial support, however, it has been consistently used in
2364 the State for water projects only, and is not expected to be diverted to any housing needs for
2365 the current disaster.

2366 **For a list of WV CDBG Entitlement Program Points of Contact, click on this link:**
2367 https://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/states/west_virginia/community/cdbg

2368 [Community Development Block Grants – Disaster Recovery \(CDBG-DR\) Program](#) flexible grants
2369 to help cities, counties, and States recover from presidentially declared disasters, especially in
2370 low-income areas, subject to availability of supplemental appropriations. In response to
2371 presidentially declared disasters, Congress may appropriate additional funding for the
2372 Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program as Disaster Recovery grants to rebuild
2373 the affected areas and provide crucial seed money to start the recovery process. Since CDBG
2374 Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) assistance may fund a broad range of recovery activities, HUD
2375 can help communities and neighborhoods that otherwise might not recover due to limited
2376 resources.

2377 [Capacity Building for Community Development and Affordable Housing Grants](#): grants to
2378 national intermediaries to develop the capacity and ability of community development
2379 corporations (CDCs) and community housing development organizations (CHDOs) to carry out
2380 community development and affordable housing activities that benefit low income families.
2381 [HUD, DOT, and EPA – Partnership for Sustainable Communities \(PSC\)](#) works to coordinate federal
2382 housing, transportation, water, and other infrastructure investments to make neighborhoods
2383 more prosperous, allow people to live closer to jobs, save household's time and money, and
2384 reduce pollution.

2385 [PD&R Disaster Recovery Toolkit](#) HUD's Office of Policy Development and Research's list of
2386 relevant resources, reports, guides, and ordinances to aid in the disaster recovery process.
2387 [Sustainable Communities Initiative Resource \(SCI\) Library](#) resource library includes tools, reports,
2388 fact sheets, and case studies developed by SCI grantees, HUD, and its capacity building
2389 partners

2390 **Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**

2391 **Julie Alston**, Director, West Virginia Field Office
2392 Julie.a.alston@hud.gov

2393

2394 [National Telecommunications Information Administration \(NTIA\)](#): programs and
2395 policymaking focus largely on expanding broadband Internet access and adoption in America,
2396 expanding the use of spectrum by all users, and ensuring that the Internet remains an engine for
2397 continued innovation and economic growth.

2398 **Programs and Resources:**

2399 [Broadband Technology Opportunities Program \(BTOP\)](#) and the [State Broadband Initiative \(SBI\)](#)
2400 through these programs, NTIA is overseeing an investment of approximately \$4 billion in projects
2401 throughout the United States to support the deployment of broadband infrastructure, enhance
2402 and expand public computer centers, encourage sustainable adoption of broadband service,
2403 and promote statewide broadband planning and data collection activities.

2404

2405 [U.S. Department of Labor \(DOL\)](#): To foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage
2406 earners, job seekers, and retirees of the United States; improve working conditions; advance
2407 opportunities for profitable employment; and assure work-related benefits and rights.

2408 **Programs and Resources:**

2409 [Worker Education and Training](#) provides programs for building the skills and competencies of
2410 American workers essential to ensuring the competitiveness of business in the global economy.
2411 The public workforce system recognizes that training for individuals must align with the needs of
2412 business and industry. There are several ways that the public workforce system supports this need
2413 for training.

2414

2415 [U.S. Small Business Administration \(SBA\)](#): created to aid, counsel, assist and protect the
2416 interests of small business concerns, to preserve free competitive enterprise and to maintain and
2417 strengthen the overall economy of our nation.

2418 **Programs and Resources:**

2419 [U.S. Small Business Administration-Business Assistance Programs](#) offers programs to aid, counsel,
2420 and assist small businesses, preserve free competitive enterprise, and maintain and strengthen
2421 the overall economy through technical assistance and loans.
2422 [Small Business Development Centers](#) provide expert guidance to help small businesses succeed.
2423 They provide services and assistance throughout the development process including concept,
2424 startup, and growth.
2425 **Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**
2426 **Karen Friel**, West Virginia State Director
2427 Karen.friel@sba.gov
2428
2429 [U.S. Department of Treasury \(TREAS\)](#): promotes economic growth through policies to
2430 support job creation, investment, and economic stability.
2431 **Programs and Resources**
2432 [The Community Development Financial Institutions Fund \(CDFI Fund\)](#) offers tailored resources
2433 and innovative programs that invest federal dollars alongside private sector capital, the CDFI
2434 Fund serves mission-driven financial institutions that take a market-based approach to
2435 supporting economically disadvantaged communities. These mission-driven organizations are
2436 encouraged to apply for CDFI Certification and participate in CDFI Fund programs that inject
2437 new sources of capital into neighborhoods that lack access to financing.
2438
2439 [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers \(USACE\)](#): working diligently to strengthen our Nation's
2440 security by building and maintaining America's infrastructure and providing military facilities
2441 where our service members train, work and live.
2442 **Programs and Resources:**
2443 [Environmental Infrastructure Section 340](#) design and construction assistance to non-Federal
2444 interests, including nonprofit entities, for carrying out water related environmental infrastructure
2445 and resource protection and development projects in southern WV, including projects for
2446 wastewater treatment and related facilities; water supply, storage, treatment, and distribution
2447 facilities; surface water resource protection and development, and environmental restoration.
2448 These projects are cost shared with a non-Federal sponsor and funded 75% Federal and 25%
2449 non-Federal.
2450 [Environmental Infrastructure Section 571](#) provides Design and construction assistance to non-
2451 Federal interests, including nonprofit entities, for carrying out water related environmental
2452 infrastructure and resource protection and development projects in southern WV, including
2453 projects for wastewater treatment and related facilities; water supply, storage, treatment, and
2454 distribution facilities; surface water resource protection and development for 18 counties in
2455 central WV. Projects are selected for implementation from a competitive application process
2456 administered by the Corps and the WVIJDC. Projects are cost shared 75% Federal and 25% non-
2457 Federal.
2458 [Floodplain Management Services Section 206](#) provides a full range of technical services and
2459 planning guidance that is needed to support effective flood plain management, funding must
2460 be requested and is provided to state, regional, and local governments.
2461 [Silver Jackets](#): a partnership between Federal and State agencies who work together to leverage
2462 resources and funding. The Silver Jackets program goals are to facilitate strategic life-cycle flood
2463 risk reduction, create or supplement continuous mechanisms to collaboratively solve state-
2464 prioritized issues and implement or recommend those solutions. Leverage and optimize resources,
2465 improve and increase flood risk communication and present a unified interagency message, and
2466 establish close relationships to facilitate integrated post-disaster recovery solution.
2467 **Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**
2468 **Rebecca Albert**, Acting Chief, Planning, Huntington District
2469 Rebecca.m.albert@usace.army.mil

2470 **Jami Buchanan**, Community Planner, Huntington District
2471 *jami.l.buchanan@usace.army.mil*

2472

2473 United States Department of Agriculture – National Resources Conservation
2474 Service (USDA-NRCS): works with farmers, ranchers and forest landowners across the country
2475 to help them boost agricultural productivity and protect our natural resources through
2476 conservation

2477 **Programs and Resources:**
2478 Emergency Watershed Protection Program: provides funding and technical assistance to
2479 conserve natural resources; this is an emergency recovery program. Removes debris from
2480 streams, road culverts, and bridges, reshapes and protects eroded banks, repairs damaged
2481 drainage facilities, etc.

2482

2483 United States Department of Agriculture – Rural Development (USDA-RD):
2484 Committed to helping improve the economy and quality of life in rural America. We promote
2485 economic development by supporting loans to businesses through banks, credit unions and
2486 community-managed lending pools. We offer technical assistance and information to help
2487 agricultural producers and cooperatives get started and improve the effectiveness of their
2488 operations.

2489 **Programs and Resources:**
2490 Rural Utilities Service - Water and Waste Disposal Systems Loans for Rural Communities:
2491 administers programs that provide much-needed infrastructure or infrastructure improvements to
2492 rural communities. These include water and waste treatment, electric power and
2493 telecommunication services.
2494 Farm Bill Broadband Loans & Loan Guarantees: provides funds for the costs of construction,
2495 improvement, or acquisition of facilities and equipment needed to provide service at the
2496 broadband lending speed for eligible rural areas.
2497 Telecommunications Infrastructure Loans & Loan Guarantees: provides financing for the
2498 construction, maintenance, improvement, and expansion of telephone service and broadband
2499 access in rural areas.
2500 Community Connect Grants: helps fund broadband deployment in rural communities where it is
2501 not yet economically viable for private sector providers to deliver service. Funds can be used for
2502 construction, acquisition, or leasing of facilities used to deploy broadband service, the cost of
2503 providing broadband service free of charge to the critical community facilities for two years,
2504 and some of the grant may be used for improvement, expansion, construction, or acquisition of
2505 a community center that provides online access to the public.
2506 Rural Development Water and Environmental Programs: provides funding for the construction of
2507 water and waste facilities in rural communities with populations of 10,000 or less. WEP also provides
2508 funding to organizations that provide technical assistance and training to rural communities in
2509 relation to their water and waste activities. Multiple financial assistance programs and grants
2510 available. Public entities, nonprofit organizations, and recognized Tribes may qualify for assistance.
2511 Rural Development-Rural Community Development Initiative Grants: provides funding to help
2512 non-profit housing and community development organizations support housing, community
2513 facilities, and community and economic development projects in rural areas.
2514 Rural Business Development Grants: Assists the startup or expansion of small and emerging private
2515 businesses and/or non-profits in rural communities.
2516 Rural Micro-entrepreneur Assistance Program: Establishes revolving funds to target assistance to
2517 small rural enterprises. Provides loans, technical, and capacity-building assistance to businesses
2518 with 10 or fewer employees and sole proprietorships.

2519 **Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**
2520 **David Cain**, Housing Programs Director, Morgantown WV Office

2521 David.cain@wv.usda.gov
2522 **Bobby Lewis**, Business – Cooperative Program Director, Morgantown WV Office
2523 Bobby.lewis@wv.usda.gov

2524 C.Non-Governmental and Private-Sector Recovery 2525 Resources

2526
2527 Below is an inventory of currently identified NGO and private-sector sources that provide CPCB-
2528 relevant resources and support. This is in no way an exhaustive inventory – merely a list of
2529 currently identified sources. This section of the document will be subject to change with future
2530 updates to this plan.

2531 American Institute of Architects (AIA): professional organization of architects that
2532 advocate for the value of architecture, promote diversity in design, in the profession and in the
2533 workplace, and collaborate with innovative partners to create and offer new resources to help
2534 our members work smarter and better.

2535 **Programs and Resources:**

2536 Center for Communities by Design serves communities with pro bono design assistance and
2537 community-driven planning processes; provides technical assistance and training on process
2538 design, public engagement, and other community-based sustainability issues; develops resources
2539 for communities, partner organizations, government agencies and others; convenes experts and
2540 community members to discuss community design and sustainability

2541

2542 American Planning Association (APA): professional organization that provides leadership
2543 in the development of vital communities by advocating excellence in planning, promoting
2544 education and citizen empowerment, and providing our members with the tools and support
2545 necessary to meet the challenges of growth and change.

2546 **Programs and Resources:**

2547 Hazard Mitigation and Disaster Recovery Planning Division formed in 2015, HMDR promotes the
2548 integration of hazard mitigation and disaster recovery with mainstream planning such as
2549 community comprehensive plans, development strategies and growth management.

2550 Shared Prosperity A toolkit that arms cities with new ideas for creating a broad, shared prosperity
2551 in America's cities, towns, and regions — is now available online

2552 Community Planning Assistance Teams tailored specifically to a community's needs. Members
2553 offer their time and expertise to people and places where additional resources are needed. This
2554 program is supported through donations.

2555 **Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**

2556 **Barry Hokanson**, APA Hazard Mitigation and Disaster Recovery Planning Division
2557 barryhokan@yahoo.com

2558

2559 International Economic Development Council (IEDC): non-profit, non-partisan
2560 membership organization serving economic developers that promote economic well-being and
2561 quality of life for their communities, by creating, retaining and expanding jobs that facilitate
2562 growth, enhance wealth and provide a stable tax base.

2563 **Programs and Resources:**

2564 Restore Your Economy It is a one-stop shop of disaster preparedness, post-disaster economic
2565 recovery, and economic resilience resources, tools, event announcements, as well as
2566 opportunities to connect with peers through social media groups.

2567 SmartGrowth America - Governor's Institute on Community Design: offers
2568 workshops designed to: provide state leaders with practical, action-oriented strategies
2569 to create vibrant, economically competitive communities; highlight the connections
2570 between economic development, transportation, land use, housing, energy and the
2571 environment; bring together a broad range of decision-makers and create the basis for
2572 coordinated action among state agencies; and encourage increased cooperation
2573 between state and local governments.

ANNEX 1: ACRONYM LIST

ACS	American Community Survey	PAWV	Preservation Alliance of WV
AET	Advanced Evaluation Team	PCPI	Per Capita Personal Income
AIA	The American Institute of Architects	PDM	Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program
APA	American Planning Association	PHA	Public Housing Authority
ARC	American Red Cross	POWER	Partners for Opportunity and Workforce and Economic Revitalization
ARC	Appalachian Regional Commission	Risk MAP	Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning
ARDI	Appalachian Regional Development Initiative	RPDC	Regional Planning and Development Council
ASCE	American Society of Certified Engineers	RSF	Recovery Support Function
ASFPM	Association of State Floodplain Managers	RSS	Recovery Support Strategy
BBER	Bureau of Business and Economic Research	SBA	Small Business Administration
CCAWV	County Commissioners Association of WV	SBDC	Small Business Development Centers
CDBG-DR	Community Development Block Grant - Disaster Relief	SDRC	State Disaster Recovery Coordinator
CDFI	Community Development Finance Institution	SHMO	State Hazard Mitigation Officer
CEDS	Comprehensive Economic Development Strategies	SNAP	Supplement Nutrition Assistance Program
CHDO	Community Housing Development Organization	SoVI	Social Vulnerability Index
CIKR	Critical Infrastructure Key Resources	SRO	State Recovery Office
CNCS	Corporation for National and Community Services	TIF	Tax-Increment Financing
CPCB	Community Planning and Capacity Building	TREAS	US Department of Treasury
CSST	Consumers' Sales and Service Tax	URA	Urban Renewal Authority
DOC	US Department of Commerce	USACE	US Army Corps of Engineers
DOE	US Department of Energy	USGBC WV	US Green Building Council WV
DOE - NREL	US DOE – National Renewable Energy Labs	USDA	US Department of Agriculture

DOI	US Department of the Interior	USDA NRCS	USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service
DOL	US Department of Labor	USDA RD	USDA Rural Development
DOT	US Department of Transportation	VOAD	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters
EDA	Economic Development Administration	WVACO	WV Association of County Officials
EDD	Economic Development District	WVAHA	WV Association of Housing Agencies
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency	WVAP	WV Chapter of American Planning Association
FBO	Faith-Based Organization	WVBAC	WV Brownfields Assistance Center
FCC	Federal Communications Commission	WVBEC	WV Broadband Enhancement Council
FDRC	Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator	WVBDC	WV Broadband Deployment Council
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency	WVBMP	WV Broadband Mapping Program
FMA	Flood Mitigation Act	WVBT	West Virginians for Better Transit
FMA	Floodplain Management Association	WVDA	WV Department of Agriculture
HHS	US Department of Health and Human Services	WVDEP	WV Department of Environmental Protection
HLC	Historic Landmark Commission	WVDHSEM	WV Department of Homeland Security Emergency Management
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	WVDOC	WV Department of Commerce
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code	WVDOH	WV Department of Highways
HUD	US Department of Housing and Urban Development	WVDOT	WV Department of Transportation
HUD - CDBG	HUD – Community Development Block Grant	WVEDA	WV Economic Development Authority
HUD - ESG	HUD – Emergency Solutions Grant	WVFMA	WV Floodplain Management Association
HUD - HOPWA	HUD – Housing Opportunities for Persons with Aids	WVFMP	WV Floodplain Management Program
HUD NDRC	HUD – National Disaster Resiliency Competition	WVGES	WV Geological and Economic Survey
HVRI	Hazards and Vulnerability Research Institute	WVGISTC	WV GIS Technical Center
IA	Individual Assistance	WVHA	WV Housing Authority
IBC	International Building Code	WVHDF	WV Housing Development Fund
ICoE-VaRM	International Centre of Excellence in Vulnerability and Resilience Metrics	WVHPO	WV Historic Preservation Office

IPMC	International Property Maintenance Code	WVIFC	WV Intelligence Fusion Center
IEDC	International Economic Development Council	WVIJDC	WV Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council
IRC	Interagency Recovery Coordination	WVLSC	WV Land Stewardship Corporation
ITA	International Trade Administration	WVML	WV Municipal League
MSA	Mission Scoping Assessment	WVNG	WV Army National Guard
MRLC	Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics Consortium	WVOEO	WV Office of Economic Opportunity
NDRF	National Disaster Recovery Framework	WVOES	WV Office of Emergency Services
NDRS	National Disaster Recovery Support	WVPB	WV Public Broadcasting
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program	WVPEDTA	WV Parkways, Economic Development, and Tourism Authority
NFIP CRS	National Flood Insurance Program Community Rating System	WVSBC	WV State Building Codes
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization	WVSDBC	WV Small Business Development Council
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency	WVSHMO	WV State Hazard Mitigation Officer
NRCS	National Resources Conservation Service	WVSJ	WV SilverJackets
NTIA	National Telecommunications Information Administration	WVSU	WV State University
PA	Public Assistance	WVU	WV University

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ANNEX 2: WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITIES WITH CPCB-RELEVANT PROGRAMS

2578 West Virginia has an abundance of academic programs that specialize in CPCB-relevant studies
 2579 such as: public policy, public administration, community and regional planning, land-use and
 2580 environmental studies, and social work. In addition to academic programs, the state also
 2581 includes university research arms, land grant institutions, research centers, and data centers.

2582 Below is a list of academic institutions and higher education programs in West Virginia that have
 2583 programs and areas of study relevant to the Community Planning and Capacity Building
 2584 Recovery Support Function. These universities may be called upon to assist overwhelmed and
 2585 understaffed communities with disaster recovery planning support through mechanisms such as
 2586 capstone projects, internship programs, professional development, and volunteer work. These
 2587 skill sets/resources include: research, writing, GIS mapping, data analysis, technical assistance
 2588 and outreach.

2589 **This is not a comprehensive list and is subject to change as more programs are identified.**

2590 For an inventory of colleges, universities and institutions offering emergency management
 2591 courses, visit the FEMA Emergency Management Institute site at:
 2592 <https://training.fema.gov/hiedu/collegelist/>

Programs	Program Description	Website
Alderson-Broaddus University - 101 College Hill Drive, Philippi WV 26416		
B.S. Environmental Science	Students graduating will be trained to collaborate with industries and environmental agencies to advance economic progress while maintaining sustainable ecosystems through compliance with environmental regulations	http://ab.edu/academics/environmental-science/
Bethany College - 31 E Campus Drive, Bethany, WV 26032-3002		
B.S. Environmental Science (interdisciplinary studies)	The degree is possible through the Interdisciplinary Studies Department	http://www.bethanywv.edu/academics/departments/interdisciplinary-studies/
Blue Ridge Community and Technical College - 13650 Apple Harvest Drive, Martinsburg, WV 25403		
Organizational Development Certificate	The Certificate in Organizational Leadership Development focuses on the study of leadership in organizations in which students develop an understanding of how an organization operates. Students will learn how leadership is important in every organization, how change impacts the individual and the organization, and how the role of a leader is a major function of management	www.brcc.edu
Davis and Elkins College - 100 Campus Drive, Elkins, WV 26241		
B.S. Environmental Science	The Environmental Science Program offers an interdisciplinary course of study, which stresses an understanding of environmental problems and issues.	http://www.dewv.edu/environmental-science
B.S. Sustainability Studies	The Sustainability Studies major focuses on the relationship between human beings (both individually and collectively) and the natural world.	http://www.dewv.edu/sites/default/files/shared/fact_sustain.pdf

Fairmont State University - 1201 Locust Avenue, Fairmont, WV 26554

M.B.A.	The Master of Business Administration (MBA) degree is designed to prepare students to apply concepts and principles offered in the various business disciplines to the responsibilities of management in a variety of endeavors. The program is designed for both business and non-business undergraduate majors.	http://www.fairmontstate.edu/schoolofbusiness/academics/mba-admission-and-program-requirements
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Glenville State College - 200 High Street, Glenville, WV 26351

B.S. Natural Resource Management	Provides students with the knowledge, analytical and practical skills, and decision-making competencies to protect and use effectively our renewable resources. Students receive instruction on ecosystem function, environmental assessment, geospatial analysis, and management.	http://www.glenville.edu/academics/land_resources.php
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Marshall University - One John Marshall Drive, Huntington, WV 25755

B.A. Economics	Gives students an opportunity to develop their ability to analyze economic problems and issues (e.g., unemployment, inflation, economic growth and development, government taxation and spending policies, environmental degradation and protection, the distribution of income and wealth, international trading, and financial arrangements).	http://www.marshall.edu/cola/economics/
B.S. Environmental Science	Environmental Science merges concepts in geology, ecology, biology, chemistry and physics to provide students with a strong science foundation which forms the basis of understanding of environmental issues.	http://www.marshall.edu/nre/environmental-science/
Public Administration, M.P.A.	The MPA will provide graduate training in academic, research and service to prepare students for leadership positions in public service, both in the non-profit and public sectors	http://www.marshall.edu/graduate/programs/public-administration/

Potomac State College - 101 Fort Avenue, Keyser, WV 26726

Associate of Arts Degree in Agriculture with a major in Agricultural and Environmental Education	The curriculum provides flexibility in emphasizing teacher preparation, environmental technology, or communications and leadership. Career Opportunities: Graduates have entered positions in teaching, extension work, waste management, human resource management, municipal environmental management, and federal and state agencies.	http://www.potomacstatecollege.edu/
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Shepherd University - 301 North King Street, Shepherdstown, WV 25443

B.S. Economics	The economics curriculum provides the student with a firm grounding in economic theory and exposes students to a breadth of issues in the elective courses. Students are also required to take a capstone course (The Senior Seminar in Economics) during their senior year.	http://www.shepherd.edu/economics
B.S. Environmental Studies Environmental Sustainability	Environmental studies is an interdisciplinary endeavor concerned with studying the interactions between us and our environment. This includes both natural and human-made aspects of our environment.	http://www.shepherd.edu/iesweb/envsustaincon.pdf

University of Charleston - 2300 MacCorkle Ave SE, Charleston, WV 25304		
B.S. Organizational Leadership	This is a degree program specifically designed for working adults. Entrance requires 40 semester credit hours. Each 16 week semester is divided into 2 eight week sessions where students will take 2 courses per 8 weeks.	http://www.ucwv.edu/Academics/Degree-Programs/Undergraduate-Programs/Organizational-Leadership/
West Liberty University - 208 University Drive, West Liberty, WV 26074		
B.S. Geography & Planning	This major prepares students for jobs relating to land use and economic development, urban and regional planning, and positions in local government and organizations.	http://westliberty.edu/social-and-behavioral-sciences/programs-of-study/social-sciences/geography/
Wheeling Jesuit University - 316 Washington Avenue, Wheeling, WV 26003		
B.S. Environment & Sustainability	The Environment and Sustainability Program develops the next generation researchers, technicians, and technologies for implementation of green power industries applicable to the Ohio River Valley and central Appalachian region.	http://www.wju.edu/academics/ens/
B.A. and M.S. Organizational Leadership Development	Developed exclusively to meet the need of working adults who have earned previous college credit who now desire to complete a bachelor's degree.	http://www.wju.edu/academics/bold/
West Virginia State University - Multiple Campuses		
B. A. Economics	Economics is the study of how the economy works using descriptions, called models, of how individuals and organizations may make decisions to achieve their goals. Economic models are used to make predictions or forecasts.	http://www.wvstateu.edu/Academics/Academic-Colleges/College-of-Business-and-Social-Sciences/Economics.aspx
B.S. Political Science Concentration in Policy & Public Administration	Our program complements WVSU's institutional Mission and Vision Statements: "...to meet the economic development needs of the region through innovative teaching and applied research."	http://www.wvstateu.edu/Academics/Academic-Colleges/College-of-Business-and-Social-Sciences/Political-Science.aspx
West Virginia University Morgantown Extended Campus Sites: Beckley, Charleston, Keyser, Martinsburg, Wheeling		
B.S. Social Work M.S.W Social Work MSW/MPA Dual	The School of Social Work is nationally recognized in the area of rural social work practice and nonprofit management	http://socialwork.wvu.edu
West Virginia University - Davis College of Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Design Morgantown, WV		
Agribusiness Management & Rural Development	The Agribusiness Management Program focuses on agribusiness and business development in nonmetropolitan regions	http://resourceeconomics.wvu.edu/undergraduate/majors/agribusiness-management-rural-development?utm_source

		admissions-website&utm_medium=web&utm_content=/academics/majors/agribusiness-management-and-rural-development&utm_campaign=Admissions%20Website%20Site
Landscape Architecture BLA, BSLA MLA, MSLA	The MLA focuses on environmental design and planning. The curriculum is flexible for students who may want to develop specialized knowledge in areas such as environmental restoration, community design, or environmental resource analysis methods.	http://larc.wvu.edu/la_atwvu
School of Design and Community Development	4-year curriculum with a strong interdisciplinary focus. Noncompetitive entry program. Program based on each student's interest.	http://designstudies.wvu.edu/
West Virginia Wesleyan College - 59 College Avenue, Buckhannon, WV 26201		
B.S. Economics	Our Vision for Wesleyan's School of Business is an engaged community of learners, committed to developing business and civic leaders who will make a positive contribution locally and globally.	http://www.wwwc.edu/MCEUploads/PDFs/Academics/Business%20School/Economics%20Major.pdf
B.S. Social Justice	The Department of Sociology, Criminal Justice and Political Science is committed to high quality instruction and student success. The programs of study prepare students for a variety of employment opportunities and/or graduate education.	http://www.wwwc.edu/academics/schools/social-behavioral-science/sociology-criminal-justice-political-science
B.S. Environmental Science B.A. Environmental Science	The primary goals of this program are to provide students with first-hand experience in the field of environmental science as well as an in-depth understanding of local and global environmental issues.	http://www.wwwc.edu/academics/schools/science/biology-environmental

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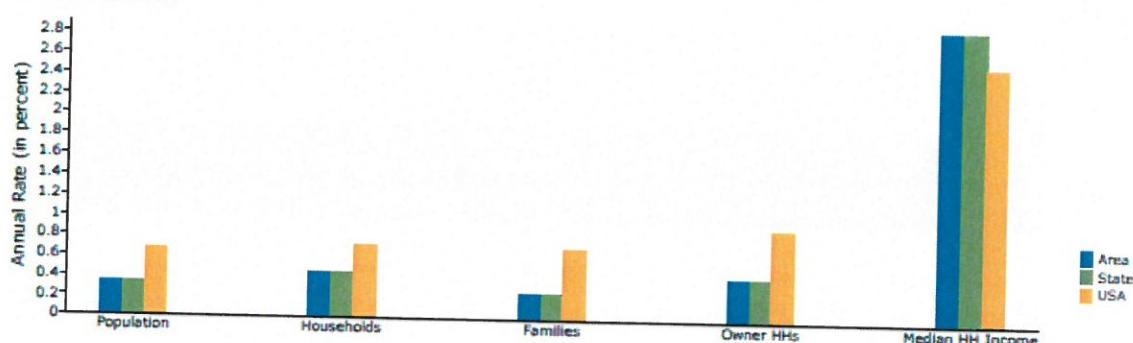
ANNEX 1: ESRI COMMUNITY ANALYST PROFILE, 2010 CENSUS



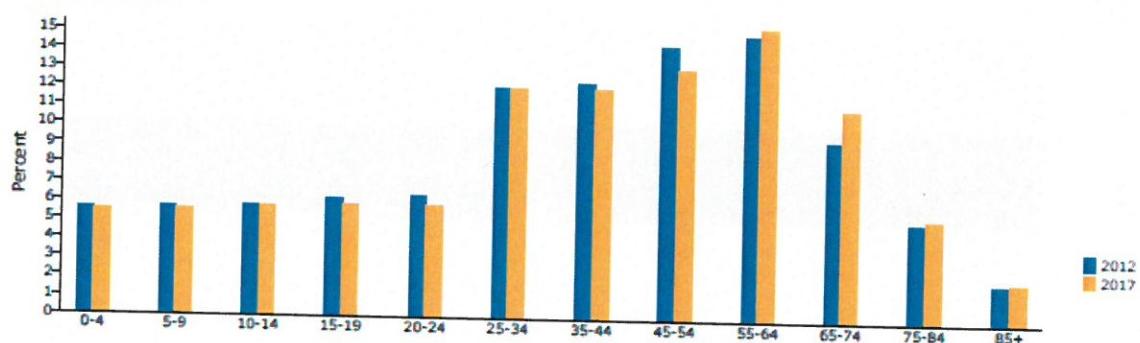
Demographic and Income Profile

West Virginia
West Virginia (54)
Geography: State

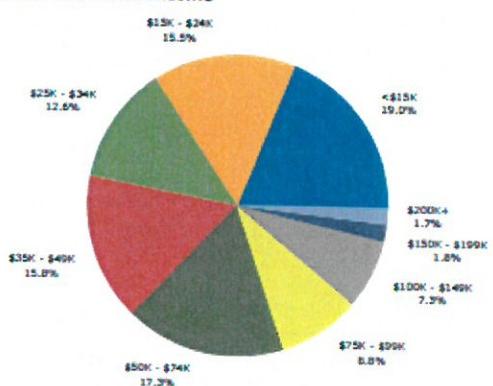
Trends 2012-2017



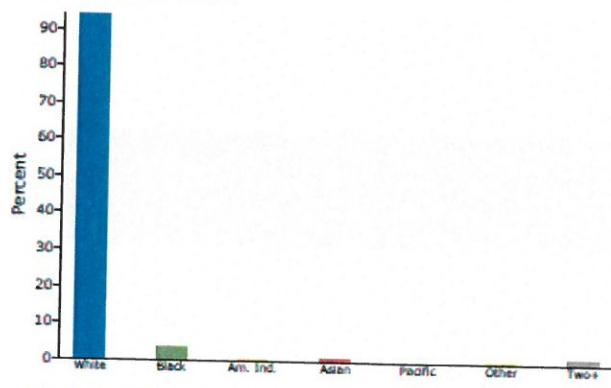
Population by Age



2012 Household Income



2012 Population by Race

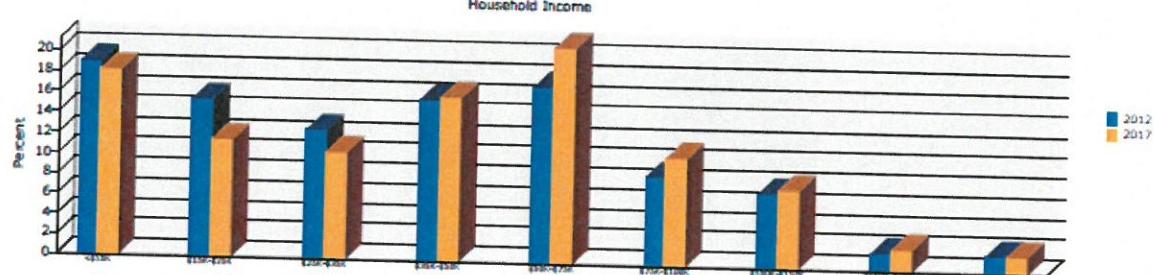
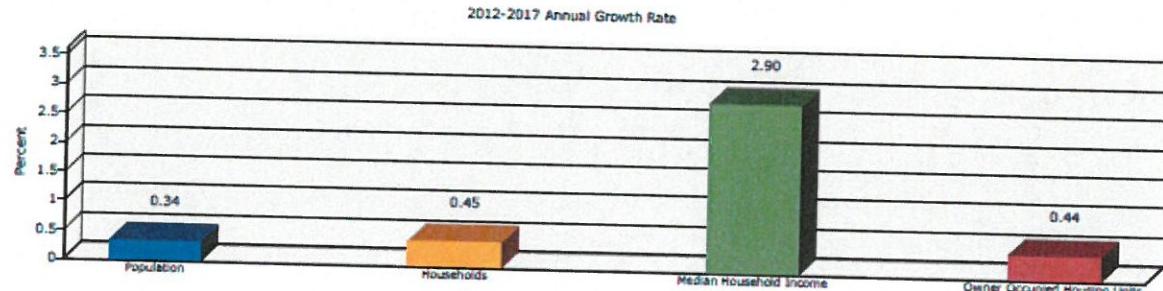
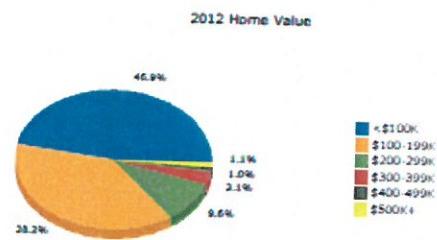
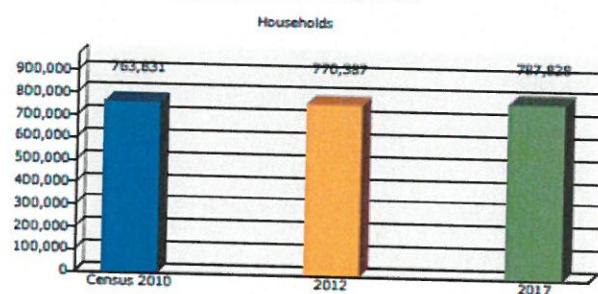
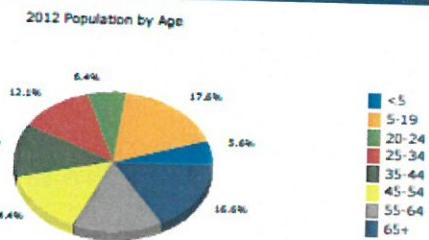
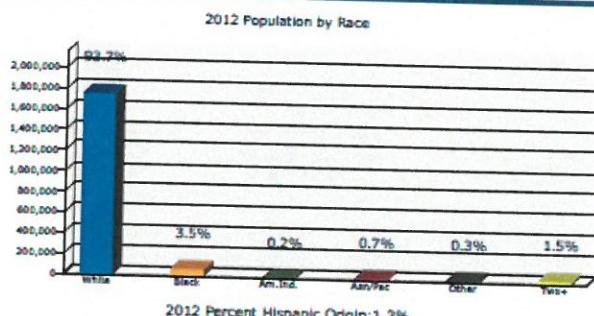


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2012 and 2017.



Graphic Profile

West Virginia
West Virginia (54)
Geography: State



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2012 and 2017.

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Made with Esri Community Analyst

May 08, 2013

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ANNEX 2: WEST VIRGINIA PRELIMINARY COMMUNITY CONDITIONS ASSESSMENT DATA TABLE

The Community Conditions Assessment (CCA) is a broad effort to develop and display comparable data for communities/jurisdictions across the entire disaster for use by the CPCB RSF partners to maintain holistic situational awareness of all impacted communities in the context of disaster impact in relation to community capacity factors. This provides the initial basis to begin the process of identifying issues and areas of concern among partners. This assessment begins with an aggregation of basic disaster, demographic and pre-existing trends data, and community capacity indicators.

This assessment enables CPCB partners to understand the relative magnitude of impacts and potential planning and capacity data points for those affected jurisdictions. Partners also use this information to collectively identify communities of interest that should be evaluated further.

County	ACS 5 yr. Population Estimate 7/1/2015	% In/Dec in Population Change 7/1/2014 - Percent 3/1/2010 -	Social Vulnerability Index Score 2000-2010	# Households	Total Housing Units	% Owner Occupied Housing Units	% Renter Occupied Housing Units	Median Household Income	Median Home Values	# Flood Insurance Policies	LTGs - DR4273&	PDC Region	Comprehensive Plan	Current Mitigation Plan	Plan Expiration Date
Barbour	16,723	115	6.63	1,330	6,179	7,856	75.7	24.3	\$36,351	\$86,600	\$533	139	7	8/13/2017	
Berkeley	107,324	7729	37.24	-2,240	40,614	45,477	74.7	25.3	\$55,100	\$162,400	\$874	223	9	1/9/2017	
Boone	24,257	(1255)	(3.55)	-0.590	9,602	11,070	75.3	24.7	\$42,740	\$77,400	\$569	478	3	2/21/2017	
Braxton	14,492	(104)	(1.22)	1,060	5,652	7,402	75.4	24.6	\$31,984	\$81,800	\$491	76	7	8/13/2017	
Brooke	23,787	(721)	(5.42)	1,920	10,086	10,927	74.4	25.6	\$44,067	\$84,300	\$580	364	11	1/9/2017	
Cabell	96,826	528	(0.48)	1,610	40,220	46,262	60.6	39.4	\$37,716	\$109,600	\$647	744	2	5/4/2017	
Calhoun	7,583	(157)	0.59	1,100	3,112	3,960	79.2	20.8	\$31,017	\$69,500	\$500	92	5	10/18/2016	
Clay	9,226	(476)	(9.14)	0.660	3,486	4,588	84.7	15.3	\$32,933	\$77,100	\$490	83	3	2/21/2017	
Doddridge	8,282	(22)	10.79	-2,860	2,761	3,940	84.7	15.3	\$40,329	\$89,000	\$537	62	6	4/30/2017	
Fayette	45,709	(1042)	(3.24)	1,270	17,566	21,551	77.8	22.2	\$34,914	\$74,700	\$571	235	4	*2/14/2017	
Gilmer	8,706	(179)	21.41	-2,790	2,645	3,442	76.4	23.6	\$35,625	\$74,400	\$545	155	7	8/13/2017	
Grant	11,829	(171)	5.65	0.140	4,256	6,412	77	23	\$41,600	\$121,100	\$583	121	8	5/2/2017	

County	ACS 5 yr. Population Estimate 7/1/2015	Population Change 7/1/2014 - 2010	% In/Dec in Population 2000-2010	Social Vulnerability Index Score 2010- 2014	# Households	Total Housing Units	% Owner Occupied Housing Units	% Renters Occupied Housing Units	Median Household Income	Median Home Values	Median Rent	# Flood Insurance Policies	PDC Region	Comprehensive Plan	Current Migration Plan Expiration Date	Plan Expiration Date
Greenbrier	35,639	36	2.98	1.390	15,246	19,066	74.1	25.9	\$40,256	\$100,200	\$639	516	Y	4	Y	*2/14/2017
Hampshire	23,674	(611)	18.62	-0.250	10,628	13,731	51.5	48.5	\$26,828	\$117,600	\$513	210	8			5/2/2017
Hancock	30,369	(860)	(6.09)	0.930	12,970	14,467	74.2	25.8	\$39,342	\$84,200	\$623	119	11			1/9/2017
Hardy	13,955	(173)	10.70	0.610	5,169	8,117	76.5	23.5	\$36,465	\$123,200	\$558	131	8	Y	Y	5/2/2017
Jackson	29,229	26	4.33	-0.810	11,242	13,288	77.2	22.8	\$40,733	\$106,100	\$558	188	5			10/18/2016
Jefferson	54,650	2994	26.80	-3.150	20,126	22,268	76.1	23.9	\$66,205	\$204,900	\$887	241	9	Y	Y	*9/9/2018
Kanawha	191,765	(4726)	(3.50)	0.290	82,531	92,438	70.4	29.6	\$46,583	\$101,300	\$688	2,942	Y	3		2/21/2017
Lewis	16,412	76	(3.23)	1.040	6,476	7,938	71.2	28.8	\$38,006	\$94,800	\$537	141	7			8/13/2017
Lincoln	21,599	(305)	(1.76)	0.490	8,128	9,841	77.2	22.8	\$35,623	\$78,300	\$548	228	2			5/4/2017
Logan	36,169	(2038)	(2.56)	-0.510	14,444	16,732	75.2	24.8	\$37,312	\$80,500	\$555	762	2			5/4/2017
Marion	21,281	(2276)	(19.09)	0.120	8,386	11,253	77.9	22.1	\$23,607	\$38,100	\$502	341	6			4/30/2017
Marshall	56,698	507	(0.32)	0.350	22,596	26,389	77.3	22.7	\$43,085	\$94,600	\$675	327	10			12/13/2016
Mason	32,716	(1129)	(6.79)	0.290	13,847	15,866	77.2	22.8	\$41,978	\$88,800	\$545	313	2			5/4/2017
McDowell	27,207	(289)	5.27	3,520	10,729	12,990	81	19	\$38,297	\$81,000	\$493	196	1			12/22/2014
Mercer	62,161	(1103)	(1.14)	1.990	25,590	29,961	72.9	27.1	\$35,678	\$84,100	\$580	328	1			5/4/2015
Mineral	27,912	(761)	4.19	1.910	11,148	13,080	58	42	\$30,713	\$118,300	\$522	221	8			5/2/2017
Mingo	26,229	(1542)	(5.00)	-1.610	10,836	12,674	76.6	23.4	\$34,495	\$68,000	\$556	523	2			12/22/2014
Monongalia	100,332	8047	17.50	-4.220	36,857	43,923	57.3	42.7	\$46,166	\$161,500	\$735	264	6			4/30/2017
Monroe	13,524	6	(7.41)	1.350	5,719	7,589	81.1	18.9	\$38,239	\$103,600	\$571	44	Y	1		12/22/2014
Morgan	17,450	(17)	17.39	-0.900	7,358	9,799	66.1	33.9	\$37,406	\$160,700	\$704	166	9	Y	Y	1/9/2017
Nicholas	26,090	(639)	(1.24)	-0.430	10,686	13,033	79.5	20.5	\$38,755	\$75,400	\$543	134	Y	4		*2/14/2017
Ohio	43,956	(1376)	(6.29)	2,350	18,582	21,122	68.2	31.8	\$40,342	\$102,500	\$558	995	10			12/13/2016

County	ACS 5 Yr. Population Estimate 7/1/2015														
	Population Change Percent 3/1/2010 - 7/1/2014		% In/Dec in Population 2000-2010		Social Vulnerability Index Score 2010 - 2014		# Households		Total Housing Units						
									% Owner Occupied Housing Units	% Renter Occupied Housing Units					
									Median Household Income	Median Home Values					
									Median Rent	# Flood Insurance Policies					
Pendleton	7,525	(466)	(6.11)	-0.530	3,199	5,144	76.5	23.5	\$36,052	\$89,200	\$683	110	8	5/2/2017	
Pleasants	7,600	69	1.21	-1.470	2,822	3,393	84.2	15.8	\$43,831	\$99,600	\$523	73	5	10/18/2016	
Pocahontas	8,710	(115)	(4.51)	1,470	3,719	8,841	80.9	19.1	\$34,761	\$107,400	\$538	325	4	*2/14/2017	
Preston	33,720	420	14.27	-1.600	12,610	15,071	79.6	20.4	\$45,806	\$107,800	\$584	109	6	4/30/2017	
Putnam	56,356	1,340	7.55	-3.620	21,453	23,608	83	17	\$55,939	\$146,800	\$744	495	3	2/21/2017	
Raleigh	78,827	(1,352)	(0.46)	0.110	31,164	35,988	73.1	26.9	\$41,152	\$97,700	\$642	290	1	12/22/2014	
Randolph	29,446	(279)	4.04	0.780	11,351	14,186	75.2	24.8	\$40,146	\$98,600	\$546	290	7	8/13/2017	
Ritchie	10,221	(467)	1.02	0.980	4,023	5,829	78.9	21.1	\$39,118	\$69,400	\$554	59	5	10/18/2016	
Roane	14,749	(491)	(3.37)	0.940	5,902	7,385	75.8	24.2	\$30,104	\$82,800	\$487	153	5	10/18/2016	
Summers	13,699	(688)	7.14	2,060	5,560	7,669	78.9	21.1	\$35,040	\$82,500	\$493	205	Y	1	12/22/2014
Taylor	16,969	22	5.01	-0.700	6,801	7,528	77.4	22.6	\$39,933	\$87,900	\$523	52	6	4/30/2017	
Tucker	6,996	(175)	(2.46)	1,040	2,969	5,371	81	19	\$38,663	\$104,200	\$529	200	7	8/13/2017	
Tyler	9,084	(236)	(4.00)	1,940	3,750	4,993	79.9	20.1	\$39,974	\$80,900	\$484	82	5	10/18/2016	
Upshur	24,487	504	3.63	-0.160	8,937	11,132	77	23	\$39,188	\$100,100	\$566	263	7	8/13/2017	
Wayne	41,735	(1,513)	(0.98)	1,070	16,757	19,235	77.7	22.3	\$37,491	\$84,200	\$576	271	2	5/14/2017	
Webster	9,005	(399)	(5.81)	3,030	3,854	5,421	74.9	25.1	\$28,907	\$65,100	\$460	154	Y	4	*2/14/2017
Wetzel	16,314	(764)	(6.27)	2,010	6,734	8,148	78.3	21.7	\$38,066	\$83,000	\$509	332	10	12/13/2016	
Wirt	5,810	163	(2.66)	-2,870	2,425	3,237	82.4	17.6	\$37,117	\$74,500	\$481	64	5	10/18/2016	
Wood	86,595	(504)	(1.17)	0.360	35,900	40,213	72.3	27.7	\$42,471	\$106,100	\$613	592	5	10/18/2016	
Wyoming	23,203	(1,650)	(7.44)	-0.720	9,201	10,883	80.4	19.6	\$34,620	\$60,400	\$520	529	1	12/22/2014	

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*Region IV Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan expired on 11/21/16 and is currently in "Approved Pending Adoption" status with a date of 2/14/2017